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The illustrations of the new Service uniform contained in the issue of the JOURNAL of Aug. 16 last show that even officers of high rank on duty in Washington do not seem able to agree as to the exact details of the new Service coat. In the illustrations General Corbin has a low falling collar, Lieutenant McKinley a high falling one, and General Young a compromise between the other two. The shoulder loops on General Corbin's coat appear to be detachable, but those on General Young's and Lieutenant McKinley's coats seem to be stitched in at the shoulder seams, as in the dress coat prescribed for enlisted men. The pocket flaps in General Corbin's coat are triangular, but those on the other coats are rectangular in shape. General Corbin's coat has no cuffs or cuff stitching, but the coats of the other officers have both stitching and what appears to be false seams or tucks. If, with all the facilities of the War Department, these officers are unable to determine what the exact details of the new Service coat are, how can line officers at remote posts ascertain the details of the large number of prescribed articles of uniform and equipment without more definite specifications than are given in G. O. 81, c. s., A. G. O.? Already there are four different kinds of Service coats at a post in the United States, each made in strict accordance with the requirements of cited order by Eastern military tailors of established reputation. The varieties of strictly regulation uniforms and equipments will soon be numberless if the War Department does not come to the assistance of the officers of the Army by publishing their details with a fullness of description and illustration such as characterizes that admirable publication, "Ordnance Memoranda No. 29: Horse Equipments and Cavalry Accoutrements."

Because of the damages sustained by the U.S.S. Brooklyn in Buzzard's Bay, it is feared that she cannot be repaired in time to take part in the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. The vessel will be placed out of commission and docked at the New York Navy Yard, where she will receive extensive repairs, which are necessary partly because of the recent accident and partly because of the previous bad condition of her inner bottom, which is described as seriously corroded and urgently in need of attention. The U.S.S. San Francisco, recently detached from the European Station and now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, is also reported to be in such bad condition that she will hardly be able to join in the maneuvers. Her hull is said to be weak beneath her boilers, and that, in consequence, her boilers have settled to an extent that has caused a disquieting strain upon her steam pipes. It is thought probable that a board of inquiry will be appointed to pass upon the condition of the San Francisco, as has already been done in the case of the Brooklyn. But even in the enforced absence of these vessels, the forthcoming maneuvers will call together the largest aggregation of the ships of the new Navy that has ever assembled, including those of the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic and the European Squadrons, together with several others which are at present out of commission. These latter, all of which are expected to be placed in commission by Dec. 1, are the Detroit, the Maine, the Texas, the Newark, the Wasp and Culgoa. The purpose of the maneuvers, as we have already pointed out, is partly to determine the strategic value of Culebra Island, off the coast of Porto Rico, and partly to study certain problems of defense in the Caribbean as related to the protection of the Isthmian canal. Aside from these matters, the assembling of a great fleet of the United States Navy in those waters is calculated to serve a useful purpose because of its moral effect upon the turbulent conditions which prevail in certain countries of Central and South America. And inasmuch as the proposed maneuvers will be the most extensive ever undertaken by the Navy, requiring the co-operation of a large number of our newest and largest ships, they will rank among the most important naval evolutions of recent years.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says: "It appears that the seamen in the American battleship Illinois, which has just completed her repairs at Chatham, are of the opinion that the bluejackets of his Majesty's ships 'live like kings' in comparison with themselves. The ships they appear to have in view are the Pembroke and Northumberland. The discontented Americans have addressed a collective letter, dated at Chatham, on Aug. 21, to the New York World, signed, 'The Ship's Company of the Illinois,' wherein they complain of the food served out to them. They declare that, since May 18, they have had only stew for breakfast, dinner and supper, and that they have forgotten the appearance of beef, 'except as served in a style they are ashamed to look at.' Although they ascribe the fault to the present caterer, they say that nearly all desertions from the United States Navy are due to poor feeding, and hint that many will occur when the Illinois returns home. We are not concerned to defend the United States Navy in this regard, but we are quite sure that our own bluejackets have much to envy the men in the Illinois. The statements in the letter are untrue. The writer of these lines has been on board the ship since the date indicated, and has particularly investigated the food. He has found the men having early coffee, followed by breakfast of baked beans, brown bread and coffee, a dinner of chicken potpie with mashed potatoes, and a supper of scrambled eggs and fried potatoes, with tea, in addition to the resources of a large canteen. They were having 'soft bread' and iced water, and fresh meat for twenty-two days could be carried on board. They were also nine trained cooks to look after the comfort of the men. Things are not so well done in the British Service, and the recommendations of Admiral Rice's committee have not taken effect. Perhaps where we have an advantage over the Americans is in the matter of discipline, as the 'round robin' to the New York World may serve to illustrate."

Should the Canadian Government accept the invitation to send a regiment of troops to the reunion of the Spanish War Veterans at Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 22, President Roosevelt, who promised to be present, will enjoy the novel experience of reviewing a parade which includes both American and British soldiers. It is to be hoped the Canadian authorities may see their way clear to accept this neighborly invitation. The experiences of the last three years in South Africa and the Philippines have seriously taxed the resources and tested the soldierly qualities of Americans and Canadians alike. The troops from the United States and those from the Dominion have been called upon to perform tasks of extraordinary difficulty in distant lands and under conditions never encountered before. How well they discharged those trying duties and how profoundly their courage and skill have impressed the military experts of other nations are matters of history. Through those experiences the soldiers on both sides of the Canadian border have developed a closer community of sympathy and admiration if not of interest—and this feeling should be cultivated on all fraternal occasions by the hearty co-operation of both governments. The lavish hospitality extended by the Canadians to the American rifle team during the recent tournament for the Palma trophy at Ottawa was a cheering manifestation of this growing regard, and will be contemplated on both sides of the border with sincere gratification. The spectacle of United States soldiers and Canadian soldiers marching together in review before the President would be a convincing expression of the neighborly spirit which dominates the North American continent, and it would serve as a sort of military reunion in celebration of the honorable termination of two recent wars which, while imposing tremendous burdens upon the English-speaking nations, have splendidly demonstrated the wealth and variety of their military resources.

In a letter to the New York Evening Post from Gloucester, Mass., Ida M. Carter calls attention to the fact that in the Museum of the Boston Navy Yard are a number of paintings representing our old warships, and several portraits of petty officers in our old Navy. There are similar pictures hidden away in other less-frequented places. As time lays its hand on them, and they are getting dingy and seamed, it is suggested that these relics should be preserved by the Government, through the means of photographs and woodcuts. The men of those old days were interesting in life and character and features, and we have too few portraits of people of their class. There are also rare and curious articles, weapons and implements of savage tribes and relics of the past which should be similarly preserved. Years ago there was a similar collection of odds and ends in Honolulu. Properly tended and augmented, it would have been of great value. Late in the day, but fortunately for all that, came the liberal and prudent Bishop Museum, and now those treasures are safe. There was also a collection of relics in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is now, we believe, stored away somewhere at Annapolis. The United Service Institution at Governors Island has a similar collection. An attempt was made to secure a

building in New York as a depository for these various curiosities, but it met with no success. Certainly some way should be found for preserving them. Another neglected field to which the Post's correspondent calls attention is that of the old churches in northern New Mexico. The strange paintings and carvings and other similar objects there should be preserved where they are; but the camera and the pencil of the artist should reveal them to the world.

The Army and Navy Gazette informs us that, with a view of reducing expenses, it has been decided in future to furnish British officers' messes and quarters at the public expense. A rent will be charged for the furniture at a small daily rate, field officers paying twopence, and other officers a penny, and all officers will pay one penny per diem for the use of the furniture to be supplied to the officers' mess. It is intended to introduce the new system for furnishing all messes at home stations with public furniture, crockery, glass, etc., and the quarters of all officers entering the Service as soon as arrangements for supplying the necessary articles can be completed. This system may possibly be introduced by Dec. 1 next. The opportunity is to be given to officers to dispose of their mess furniture by private arrangement or, if so desired, by sale or valuation to the War Office, if any articles are of a suitable pattern and in good condition, at a price not exceeding the value of corresponding articles to be issued by the authorities. Among the many items of furniture, etc., to be provided on the hire charge are washstands, sitz-baths, chests of drawers, writing tables, armchairs, cupboards and bookcases, sofas and card tables. Some details have yet to be settled. Such a system has long prevailed in the Royal Navy, and has worked admirably.

Two gunboats for the navy of Mexico were launched from the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, Elizabethport, N.J., on Sept. 15, in the presence of the Mexican Naval Commission, headed by Capt. Maniel Azueta, who, with his confrères, supervised the construction of the gunboats. The Tampico, which was the first boat sent into the water, was christened by Mrs. Lewis Nixon. The Vera Cruz entered the water thirty minutes later, being christened by Senorita Mercedes Godoy, daughter of the Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Washington. A luncheon followed the launching. After the luncheon Mason S. Chase, president of the Crescent company, in behalf of the men of the shipyard, presented Lewis Nixon with a \$600 loving cup of silver. Mr. Nixon's response was heartily cheered. Members of the commission will remain in Elizabeth until the two gunboats are ready for commission in February of next year. The vessels are to be delivered, completely armed and equipped, even to the powder for the guns. The two boats are each of about 1,000 tons displacement, closely resembling the U.S.S. Machias and Castine, and are the beginning of the navy for Mexico. The two new steamers are of sufficiently light draught to enable them to enter the ports of the Gulf.

The military governor of Paris, in view of the victualling of the entrenched camp of Paris, has instructed the municipality to collect information as to the food stocks which could be kept in the warehouses of the dealers in the two periods of the year corresponding to the maximum and minimum of such stocks, the object being to discover the quantity of foodstuffs which the victualling authorities would have to furnish to the merchants in case of a siege, to enable them to continue to supply their customers in the ordinary course. Confidential circular letters, making the necessary inquiries have been addressed to provision dealers and other tradesmen by the maires of every arrondissement in Paris except the seventh. It appears that last year, by order of the Minister of War, a mobilization took place in the seventh arrondissement in so far as regarded the re-victualling of the place. The trial was a success, and it was desired to extend the experiment this year throughout the area of the entrenched camp of the capital.

That the good health of an army is a valuable asset is demonstrated in a negative but impressive manner in a statement by Sir James Crichton Brown, M.D., before the Sanitary Congress in Manchester, England, on Sept. 11. To emphasize the need of a sweeping reform in the whole medical and sanitary organization of the British army, Sir James declared that during the South African war enteric fever alone reduced the British force by 70,000 and perhaps 80,000 men. But for this fact, he continued, the war would have ended six months earlier than it did, and the consequent saving to the Government would have amounted to at least \$300,000,000. In view of the fact that science has demonstrated that enteric fever is virtually an avoidable disease, the management of the medical service of the British army during the early stages of the South African campaign appears to have been marvelously endowed with a genius for blundering. Dr. Brown's figures prove not only that sound health in an army is an asset of demonstrated value, but that it is worth a great deal more than it costs to secure it.

The increasing use of oil for fuel on the Pacific coast is having a depressing effect on the coal trade of British Columbia. A despatch to London from Vancouver reports the closing of important mines at Nanaimo, the men being advised to look for employment elsewhere.

The Engineer publishes a long description of our battleships Connecticut and Louisiana with an illustration. It describes the system of ammunition supply as revolutionary. It notes that the high freeboard, 18 feet at the line of the main deck, ensures good sea-keeping qualities, the ability to work the main battery in any kind of fighting weather, and airy and commodious quarters for officers and enlisted men, besides plenty of room for the stowage of hammocks, where they can be kept dry and well aired, a feature vital to the health of the crew. It observes that "the arrangement of the forward upper bridge is somewhat novel, affording a very wide field of observation, while the glazed bronze housing or screen at the center will completely shelter the people at the wheel from driving spray." The pedestal mounts and re-entering ports enable the guns to be stowed within the side armor, an important advantage in rough weather and while in dock. The allowance of ammunition, 600 tons, is considered very liberal. The conveyors, which are essentially traveling sidewalks, delivering the ammunition where needed, are described as an essentially novel feature which will completely revolutionize the rate of delivery heretofore attained anywhere. The Engineer says in concluding: "Mention should be made especially of the rapid coaling arrangements in these ships. There will be a dozen derricks, six on each side, and power will be furnished by six electrically driven deck winches. The derricks will be so arranged that three can be worked at a barge, and it will be possible to coal from four barges—two on each side—at the same time. There will be fixed coaling chutes inboard, instead of those bug-bears, movable chutes, and all hatches and scuttles will be arranged to facilitate the work. The derricks will swing in and out automatically. The ships are marked improvements over any of the battleships yet planned for the United States, and they are not, as they have been mistakenly described, merely improved Virginias—they are distinctly novel in many directions."

With the launching of the steamers Tampico and Vera Cruz at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N.J., on Sept. 15, where they were built for the Mexican navy, a new advance has been made in the construction in this country of warships for foreign Governments. Many naval vessels for other nations have been built in the United States, but the Tampico and Vera Cruz are said to be the first ones on which the contract covered hull, armor, engines, boilers and armament complete, and it is thought that the transaction may lead other Latin American Governments to order their naval vessels from builders in this country. The Tampico and the Vera Cruz are sister ships, somewhat of the same type as the U.S.S. Machias, and are described as combined gunboats and troopships. They are each 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, 10 feet draft and 1,000 tons displacement. Each will have a speed rate of 16 knots and carry four 4-inch guns and four 1-pound rapid-fire guns. If these vessels conform to the high average excellence of American naval construction—and we do not doubt that they will—their appearance in the Mexican fleet will serve as an object lesson in American shipbuilding for other republics of the Western hemisphere.

At the request of the State Department, an investigation is being made by the War Department with reference to charges of ill-treatment preferred against certain American officers in the island of Cebu, P.I., by the Spanish Consul in the city of the same name. The complainant alleges that, while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, he was grossly insulted and oppressed by local representatives of the United States, one of whom was a native Filipino. The matter was recently brought to the notice of the State Department by the Spanish Minister at Washington, and inasmuch as the Philippines were under military rule at the time of the alleged offense, the complaint has been referred to the War Department for examination. Since the ratification of the Treaty of Paris the relations between the Americans and the Spanish in the Philippines have been extremely harmonious and cordial. The Spaniards have invariably exerted their influence in behalf of law and order under American authority, and the entire good faith in which they have accepted the new order of things, not only in the Philippines, but in Porto Rico and Cuba, entitles them to the sincerest friendship and the broadest protection of the American Government.

Advices to the War Department from Manila indicate that the situation in the Island of Mindanao, where serious trouble is impending between the American troops and the Moros, has been aggravated by fugitive insurgents from Luzon. One of these, Felipe Ruffino, is said to have assured the Moros that, if they will only hold out against the Americans a little while longer, their independence certainly will be recognized, that Russia and Spain have jointly declared war upon the United States and that the Sultan of Turkey will follow their example in order to protect Mohammedan institutions in Mindanao. The Moros are sufficiently ignorant and superstitious to believe these fanciful stories, and the result probably will be to strengthen their resistance to American authority. Meanwhile, the plans for an aggressive campaign against the hostiles are approaching completion. Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding in Mindanao, has formed a strong column at Camp Vicars, in the neighborhood of Lake Lanao, and is ready to move. Unless the Moros recede from their defiant attitude and accept the terms proposed by the American authori-

ties, some active work will take place in that part of the world before many weeks have passed.

It is understood that Secretary Moody, in his search for improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the Navy in all its parts, has been struck with the apparent incongruity of maintaining on board ship no less than three different departments, each having supreme control of auxiliary machinery. He finds that the Bureau of Ordnance has charge of all dynamo engines, the Bureau of Construction and Repair controls the machinery for the actuation of the steam capstans, steam-steering gear, ship ventilation, etc., while the Bureau of Steam Engineering has the control of all motive power for driving the ship, but has no word concerning any other machinery, although charged with its repair under the orders of the commanding officer. In the British navy every sort of machinery, whether of steam, hydraulic, pneumatic or electrical, is under the charge of the Engineer Department of a vessel and the officer controlling that department is held responsible for the condition and efficiency of this machinery wherever it may be placed. It is not improbable that Secretary Moody may cause the facts and figures to be placed before him for cogitation.

"The success of submarine navigation as a mechanical possibility has been abundantly proved," the Army and Navy Gazette says, "but the final demonstration of the value of these craft as a naval means has yet to be demonstrated. We believe we express the general opinion of the Service when we say that they will be likely to exert a 'moral' influence, and to add to the anxieties and responsibilities of officers in war time. On the other hand, it seems to be agreed that submarine boats will be valueless in action against ships under way. That was the impression arising from the recent French maneuvers. It is probable that the tactics of blockade and patrol will undergo changes in view of the entry of the boats into the sphere of naval operations. In regard to moral effect, we may observe that this will be likely to wear off unless the value of the boats should be more strongly proved than many anticipate. There remains, of course, the possibility that the submarine boats may undergo developments adding to their effectiveness, and the Admiralty were quite right to enter in on a series of experiments."

The announcement that the Government of Cuba has effected "a saving of 80,000 a year" by chopping that amount off the allowance for maintaining its quarantine service is by no means reassuring, except upon the theory, so strenuously maintained in some quarters, that quarantine precautions are worse than useless. The excellent health conditions established in Cuba by the untiring efforts of the Medical Department of our Army constituted one of the most valuable assets turned over to the authorities of the Cuban republic by the American Government, and those conditions can be maintained only by a steadfast adherence to the methods by which they were created. Those methods, we regret to observe, are being gradually abandoned. Havana and Santiago are not as clean as they were under American military administration. Sanitary measures are less vigilantly enforced, health regulations are less carefully observed and there is a tendency backward toward the careless and inefficient methods of former days under which many Cuban towns were breeding places for disease.

What appears to be a reasonably definite and trustworthy estimate of the loss of life in Cuba in consequence of the recent war is given in a bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey. The compiler of this information, Mr. Henry Gannett, official geographer of the survey, states that the population of Cuba in 1887, according to the census for that year, numbered 1,631,687 persons. The census of 1899 gives a total of 1,572,687, a decline of 59,000. Allowing for the natural increase between 1887 and 1895, the year in which the insurrection began, the loss of life as indicated by the two censuses, and counting deaths from war and other causes, is placed by Mr. Gannett at about 200,000. This method of computation is, of course, uncertain, as what proportion of this loss was due directly to the casualties of war, what proportion to the Spanish policy of reconcentration and what to yellow fever and other diseases are matters which never can be determined. The one clear fact is that the Cuban struggle for liberty required a tremendous sacrifice.

The American Shipbuilder says: "There is about fifteen thousand dollars in the treasury as prize and bounty money for Uncle Sam's sailors who took part in the Manila and Santiago battles. Every penny of prize and bounty money that the courts decided was due to officers of the fleets of Dewey and Sampson has been distributed. In speaking of this matter, Auditor Brown, of the Navy, said it is undoubtedly due to the fact that the sailors do not know that the money is ready for them. Many of the tars in the two naval engagements were of foreign birth and knew nothing of the system of dividing prize money and bounties. These fellows have since been transferred to other ships; some have died and others have gone out of the Service and into other trades."

"It would appear," the Army and Navy Gazette says, "that not all French officers are disposed to admit that

the now famous ride from Brussels to Ostend was practically valueless. They think they gained experience, particularly in economizing their horses' strength over long distances. It is pointed out that this might be valuable knowledge to a despatch rider, who may now be assured that no horse can be reasonably expected to cover more than sixty-five miles at a single stretch, and that a speed of twelve miles an hour is the maximum for this distance. We have the authority of the France Militaire for saying that up to the end of last week seventeen horses which took part in the race had succumbed, and that it was expected many others would not survive. Two officers were also seriously ill. Now that the race has taken place, perhaps it would be well to have a record of its lessons, so that such rides may never again be thought necessary."

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., is resolved that the Engineer Corps shall be worthily represented in the forthcoming maneuvers at Fort Riley, and has arranged that the engineer battalion stationed at Fort Leavenworth under the command of Major Smith S. Leach shall take part in the evolutions in order to demonstrate its efficiency in bridge-building and other constructive work. On General Gillespie's recommendation, Major John G. D. Knight and Capt. David Du B. Gaillard and Hiram Chittenden, "all of the Engineer Corps, have been ordered to Fort Riley to observe and report upon the various operations. The officers named are among the ablest members of the corps to which they belong, and their participation in the maneuvers means that the work of the engineers service will be all that could be desired."

It is entirely creditable to the sincerity and good sense of the Boer generals, Botha, Delarey and DeWet, that they refuse to adopt the reactionary policy of Kruger, the former President of the Transvaal Republic, and have resolved to return immediately to South Africa to urge the Boers to comply in good faith with the peace terms agreed to at Pretoria. The dignified and manly policy of Botha, Delarey and DeWet, and their firm stand in favor of upholding the new order of things in South Africa, distinguish them as the safe advisers and leaders of their people. It is by following them, rather than the resentful and irreconcilable Kruger that the Boers will regain durable peace and prosperity, together with the fullest possible measure of self-government under British sovereignty.

Lieut. Charles A. Foster, U.S.N., retired, in charge of the New Orleans branch of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, heartlessly disposes of a fanciful story sent out from Paris a few days ago to the effect that Bermaja Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, had suddenly disappeared in consequence of earthquake disturbances. Lieutenant Foster simply states that, while such an island was marked in some ancient charts as lying near the Campeche Banks near the Mexican coast, there has been no visible trace of it for a century, and that both English and Spanish surveyors have hunted it in vain. It is evident, therefore, that, if Bermaja Island ever existed, its disappearance is not of sufficiently recent occurrence to warrant any serious anxiety.

A despatch from London to the New York Times emphatically denies the often-circulated rumor of the purchase of the Vickers-Maxim Company by the United States Steel Corporation. "A gentleman closely identified with the Spanish war is quoted as expressing the opinion that there is little inducement for such a deal, owing to the fact that during the Spanish war, when the United States purchased over \$1,000,000 worth of material from the English concern, the War Department learned everything worth knowing about the Vickers' special products, and in case of another war could duplicate anything wanted from American arsenals and navy yards."

Turkey's recent refusal to allow some Russian torpedo boats to pass the Dardanelles, the London Engineer says, is of more interest than a casual paragraph would imply. On the face of it, the gentle Turk is merely observing treaty obligations—a thing for which Turkey is renowned—but actually little, if any, question has been raised to similar passages in the past. Not only have torpedo gunboats in past years gone to the Euxine after being built abroad, but on at least one occasion ships from the Black Sea have helped to swell the Russian Mediterranean squadron. Russia's pained surprise is therefore probably real enough.

A private letter recently received from an American business man in Manila refers to the cholera scare in that city and says that most of the cases among Americans can be duly traced to imprudences in eating and drinking, especially the latter. Great care is being exercised by the residents, both foreign and native, in the use of water, the general practice being to use only water which has been boiled. So far the mortality among foreigners has been confined mainly to those whose places can be the most readily filled.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival of the collier Alexander at Montevideo en route for the coaling station at Pichilingue, Lower California. The Alexander is one of the most efficient of the steam colliers belonging to the Navy, and her services have been in steady demand since her acquisition in 1898.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, who arrived in New York on Sept. 16, speaks approvingly of the recent joint maneuvers of our Army and Navy, and confirms what we have already said, that the results will be of practical value in the training of soldiers and sailors. England, he remarks, is having more drills of this character than formerly, and the results are highly useful. Admiral Beresford's views with respect to submarine boats are no less interesting. His chief criticism upon the submarine is that it is not large enough to cruise independently. "To be of great utility," he continues, "the submarine should be able to cruise by itself. It forms at present part of a battleship and is carried on the ship's deck, where it takes up valuable room. If a submarine could be constructed large enough to take care of itself, the question of the defense of the British Channel would be settled." There is a tendency, Admiral Beresford contends, either to overrate the submarine boat, as the French have done, or to underestimate its practical value. The admiral is sanguine as to the efficiency of the British navy in spite of recent speeches in England in which he sharply criticized the Admiralty. England, he declares, has all the men required for the navy; she has none but modern guns and is using none of her old ships except as training vessels, whereas France is modernizing her older ships by fitting them with new guns and light armor.

of experiments made with articles of the Navy ration. Only such as can be easily followed with the usual facilities found on board ship are given. The Paymaster General states that where time and space will permit, more elaborate dishes may be prepared, but it is his aim to aid inexperienced cooks in the proper preparation of the stores supplied by the Government. The quantities of the ingredients given in all recipes are those required for one hundred men. Only a sufficient number of these manuals has been printed to supply the immediate demands of the Navy.

We publish in another column an account of the contest for the Palma trophy at Ottawa, Canada, for which we are indebted to the president of the N. R. A., Gen. Bird W. Spencer. General Spencer was one of the original directors of the National Rifle Association when it was founded. That his interest in rifle shooting continues unabated is shown by this letter. In the shooting at Ottawa the highest individual records were made by Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C., and Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regt., U.S.A. Lieutenant Holcomb made the highest score in the match and was awarded the medal offered for that record. The four highest scores of the American team exceeded those of the winning team by an average of two each, or eight in all. The fifth highest scores by the two teams were ties. But the three rear men on the American team were twenty points below the three rear men on the British team, and this gave the match away. It will be seen by the letter of General Spencer that, if defeated, he is by no means discouraged, and he does not intend to give up the contest. We hope that he will receive the encouragement in carrying it on that he asks for.

In the death of Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., the Army loses an officer who, in his splendid personal attributes, as well as in his scholarly attainments and his military records, responded to the finest traditions of the Service. His soldierly qualities, developed and disciplined in twenty years of arduous campaigning among the Indians after his graduation from West Point, were strikingly manifest in the American invasion of Cuba, where he commanded the only mounted force in the movement against Santiago, and again in the Philippines, where he had been actively engaged for more than two years at the time of his death. His learning, gallantry, tact, modesty and genius for leadership distinguished him as an admirable type of the American officer and gentleman, and his untimely end in the distant land where he performed manifold duties faithfully and well is a lamentable misfortune to the Service which he adorned.

At the examination just completed at the Medical Museum in Washington of applicants for appointments as assistant surgeons in the Army there was the usual large percentage of failure. Only two candidates qualified for commission, the fortunate ones being Dr. Philip W. Huntington, of Connecticut, and Dr. Levy M. Hathaway, of Kentucky. There are still over forty vacancies in the grade of 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the Army, and the board will continue in session in Washington for the purpose of examining any candidates who present themselves. The examination given for admission to the Medical Department of the Army is exceedingly difficult; but this is as it should be. Hardly one candidate out of ten manages to qualify, and, although the vacancies are being very slowly filled, the Army is getting the very best material.

The Secretary of War has returned to Washington after his trip abroad and again taken up the thread of official duty. There are several matters of importance before Mr. Root at this time. He will be called upon to decide whether, in the meaning of the law, the officers and men of the Philippine Scouts are to be considered as "other forces" or as a part of the Regular Army. If they are "other forces," such as are to be tried for military offenses, they can only be tried by courts composed entirely of officers of the Philippine Scouts. The Secretary has already received a large number of annual reports. All of the departmental reports have arrived and will probably be given to the public in the near future. Then there is the matter of the report of the special board to investigate the merits of the disappearing gun carriage. The report on the field gun trials is also in the War Department. These and many other matters of equal importance are now before Mr. Root.

A communication to the Board on Construction and Repair of the Navy asking several important questions relative to the matter of naval increase for the coming year will be taken up by the next session of Congress. The Secretary requests the opinion of the board as to whether, in view of the present condition of the commissioned personnel, it would be advisable to recommend any further increase in the number of ships at this time; and, if the board thinks it desirable to make an increase, what number and types of ships should be asked for by the Secretary. The Secretary has also called upon the Bureau of Navigation for a statement showing the condition of the commissioned personnel in 1905, when, it is believed, practically all of the ships now under construction will have been completed.

Notwithstanding the many statements to the contrary, we are in a position to announce that this country has not given up the possibility of establishing a naval sta-

tion at Havana, Cuba. It is certainly true that the Cuban Government expressed itself as opposed to putting a naval station for this country at Havana, but further negotiations are either now in progress or will be begun in the near future. There seems to be no doubt that Havana is by all means the best place on the coast of Cuba for the establishment of a naval station. The harbor is deep enough for the largest battleships and is well fortified. Not only this, but it has a commanding position over two important channels into the Caribbean Sea.

The following is the make-up of the battalion of the U.S. Marines which sailed on the Panther for Colon, Sept. 14: Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, commanding; Major George Barnett; Capt. W. B. Lemly, quartermaster; 1st Lieut. J. W. Broatch, adjutant; Passed Asst. Surg. Carl D. Brownell, U.S.N., surgeon. Co. A—Capt. Dion Williams, 1st Lieut. A. S. Williams and 2d Lieut. E. T. Fryer. Co. B—Capt. M. J. Shaw, 1st Lieut. A. E. Harding and 2d Lieut. D. W. Blake. Co. C—Capt. D. D. Porter, 1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse and 2d Lieut. F. F. Robards. Co. D—Capt. A. T. Marx, 1st Lieut. L. B. Purcell, and 2d Lieut. P. M. Rixey, Jr. The enlisted men numbered 325.

The Army telegraph line between Fort Lisicum, at Port Valdez, in the southern part of Alaska, and Fort Egbert, at Eagle City, the northernmost Army post over which the American flag waves, has finally been opened. Lieut. B. J. Tillman and Lieut. H. Erickson, 7th U.S. Inf., did most heroic work in making the surveys for this line, going through the ice and snow for months at a time over the most hazardous roads and in very severe weather, to find the most appropriate sites to establish the line. While these individual officers had such difficult service reconnoitering with their dog teams, the enlisted men of the 7th all did their full share of the work in building this line.

The big steel dry dock at Havana, bought by this country from Spain for \$195,000, has buckled and been seriously damaged. The information was conveyed to the Navy Department this week by a telegram from Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, the officer in charge of the dock. It seems that while the two end pontoons of the dock were being lifted to be painted the dock buckled in the middle, at one of the gangways. It will be impossible to state how much it will take to repair the injuries to the dock until a further report has been made to the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy is engaged in preparing the annual estimates for the maintenance of the naval establishment to be submitted to Congress early in December next. Having served at one time as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, he realizes how the estimates will be treated and is therefore reducing them to the lowest possible amount. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair submitted an estimate for six training ships, at \$150,000 each, and two brigs at \$50,000, but the Secretary reduced the estimates to be submitted to two training ships and one brig.

Secretary Moody this week appointed a board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Navy as civil engineers. The board is composed of Civil Engrs. Frank T. Chambers, Fred Thompson, A. C. Lewerenz, Chas. A. Wentworth and George A. McKay. A meeting of the board was held in New York city this week, and a series of questions prepared, to be submitted to candidates who present themselves for examination on Sept. 20 at either New York or Chicago.

Adjutant-General Carter, U.S.A., on Sept. 17 received a telegram from Major-General Bates, U.S.A., whose headquarters are at Omaha, saying that the promise of the State of Nebraska to send a brigade of National Guardsmen to Fort Riley had been withdrawn. So far the only definite acceptances have come from Kansas, Colorado and Arkansas. Kansas will send a brigade. It will be found that very few State troops will be able to take part in the maneuvers, as the men cannot afford the time necessary, and Fort Riley is too far away, for the majority of States.

We publish this week the bulletin issued by Rear Admiral Higginson giving a report of the movements of the fleet under his command during the week ending Sept. 5. It is an interesting account of the part taken by the Navy in the Army and Navy maneuvers and concludes our record of this interesting game of war, which, as our readers will observe, has been more complete from a professional point of view than any other.

As a part of the plan for reorganization of the Naval Academy, it is understood that the work of reconstruction will be placed in the hands of the civil engineers of the Navy, the friction arising from a divided authority being distasteful to the Secretary and subversive of efficiency.

The usual list of appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, etc., among the commissioned officers of the Army, between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, has been issued from the A.G.O. All the changes have appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL between the dates given.

The Navy Department was informed on Sept. 19 that the torpedo boat Goldsborough broke her crank shaft during her official trial at Puget Sound.

According to an officer of the Artillery Corps who took a prominent part in the recent Army and Navy maneuvers, one of the principal defects shown by the maneuvers was the weakness, as far as armament is concerned, of some of the fortifications guarding Long Island Sound. This matter will be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the Engineer Board and it is probable that recommendations for strengthening the defenses will be forthcoming. All of the members of the Engineer Board were present during the maneuvers and are, therefore, cognizant of this weakness referred to. Officers regard it as necessary that additional high power guns be emplaced at all of the fortifications. It was also developed that the powerful searchlights used by the forts are not efficient as now placed. Army officers on board the various ships under the command of Admiral Higginson have reported that the lights played on the vessels for hours without the men in the forts being able to locate the ships. The trouble is, it is said, that the glare from the light blinds the men on the lookout. It is probable that the lights will be placed at some distance from the forts so they will throw their rays at an angle upon the approaching vessels. By making this change it is thought that the men in the forts will be able to see the object at sea a much further distance.

The Secretary of the Navy will order the cruiser Brooklyn placed out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in order that she may be completely overhauled and her bottom thoroughly repaired of the damage sustained during the recent joint maneuvers. Rear Admiral Bowles estimates that it will require an expenditure of about \$42,500 to repair the Brooklyn of her damages. He also thinks it will take about ninety days to complete the work, which will make it impossible for the ship to take part in the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. In the report of the board of officers appointed by Rear Admiral Coghlan to determine the nature of the injuries to the Brooklyn these statements are made: "The damaged compartments are leaking slightly. The outer bottom plating has not been rent, and it is an easy matter to keep the damaged compartments free from water. An examination indicates that the Brooklyn collided with some very hard object; striking first amidship forward of the forward knuckle of the keel and then glancing along in a diagonal direction. It is possible that 50 per cent. of the damaged outer bottom plating may be rolled and replaced. The entire damage to the Brooklyn is confined to the port side of the vessel."

The plan of detaching a certain number of officers of the German army for a period of instruction on board ships of the German navy appears to have been attended with very satisfactory results. This year the number of officers thus serving temporarily afloat has been largely increased, Prussia alone sending 47, instead of 17 as in 1901, while the other German States have likewise materially increased their contingents. The joint maneuvers just concluded have given officers of our Navy and Army an opportunity to learn something of the advantages of coming into intimate contact with the members of the sister Service and learning something of their ideas and methods. It has been a very useful experience for those who have enjoyed its advantages and we wish that all of our officers might have a like experience. There was not an officer in our forts during the mimic war who did not wish that he knew more about ships, and the officers afloat had use for all of their knowledge about forts and the methods of land defense.

The Paymaster General of the Navy has published, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, a "General Mess Manual and Cookbook" for use on board vessels of the Navy. The first part of this instructive little publication is devoted to the general mess and treats of its organization and administration, the commissary, the commissary stewards, the cooks and bakers. The second part deals with the commissary store, its establishment and administration, and the storekeeper. Part three is entirely devoted to the preparation of food. A large number of recipes are given which have been deduced from a series

CANDIDATES FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

The following candidates reported at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 15 for examination, under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission as to their qualifications for appointment as midshipman in the Navy: Robert W. Cabaniss, Ala.; Samuel L. Henderson, Ala.; Frederick T. Stevenson, Cal.; Thomas E. Mayhew, Cal.; Philip H. Field, Colo.; Henry L. Dewese, Colo.; Edward L. Donahue, Conn.; Lester D. Baker, Conn.; Frank H. Roberts, Conn.; George Mason, Fla.; Carney L. Wader, Fla.; George W. Bassett, Jr., Fla.; Frank L. Ellis, Fla.; Guy Garrard, Ga.; Chas. B. DuBose, Ga.; Frank R. Maudox, Ga.; Robert M. Cheney, Ga.; Chas. Scharpenberg, Ill.; R. M. Brainard, Md.; Carson W. Long, Ill.; George M. Darlow, Ind.; Walter C. Burbank, Ind.; William F. Speck, Ind.; Bates Nelson, Ind.; Eldred B. Armstrong, Ind.; Herman Englebert Welte, Ind.; Earl W. Pritchard, Ind.; Robert L. Montgomery, Penn.; Frank J. Fletcher, Iowa; Reginald F. Gilmore, Iowa; Henry B. Le Bourgeois, N.Y.; Neal R. Johnson, Penn.; Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr., Me.; George D. Riley, Md.; Henry M. McCue, Mass.; Whitford Drake, Mass.; Thorpe Babcock, Mass.; Alfred W. Brown, Jr., Mass.; Carroll E. Everard Miller, Jr., Mich.; Harold J. Weeks, Mich.; Edward L. Anderson, Mich.; George B. Wright, Minn.; J. S. McCain, Miss.; Hobart L. Clayburg, Mont.; Randal J. Cashman, Miss.; William P. Davidson, Mont.; Harold H. Johnson, Mont.; Lew M. Atkins, Mont.; Stephen S. Cushing, N.H.; Clinton R. Thompson, N.H.; Walter B. Decker, N.J.; Irving R. Valentine, N.J.; Jehile E. Shewell, N.J.; Joseph G. Hartman, N.J.; Howard Marshall, N.J.; James A. Silsbee, N.Y.; Grosvenor A. Parker, N.Y.; M. E. Manly, N.C.; Joseph B. Cheshire, N.C.; William T. Mallison, N.C.; Percy A. Smith, Ore.; Harry L. Pence, Ohio; Isaac C. Kidd, Ohio; Thomas W. Baker, Penn.; Joseph D. Patch, Penn.; Julian McLittle, R.I.; Gouwin Hobbs, R.I.; Benj. F. Tilley, Jr., Cal.; Julian H. Collins, N.C.; Herbery F. Emerson, S.D.; John W. Dickinson, Tenn.; William C. Baker, Utah; Andrew F. Sherman, Utah; Walter S. Keyting, Utah; Allen Miller, Utah; Leigh Noyes, Vt.; William T. Truxton, Va.; Riley F. McConnell, Va.; N. Y. Boykin, Va.; R. L. Walker, Va.; Henry Taylor, Va.; William T. Smith, Va.; Carroll S. Graves, Wash.; Charles W. Crosse, Wis.; R. E. Ludlow, Wis.; Robert B. Dunlap, Wis.; Thomas E. Follett, Wis.; Russell Wilkon, Mass.; James B. Gape, Wyo.; James B. Howell, Wyo.; Bradley T. Johnson, Va.; Robert L. Denig, Penn.; A. G. Stirling, N.Y.; Edward P. Roelker, Washington, D.C.; Richard R. Mann, Washington, D.C.; Stephen Q. Garst, Md.; Rochford S. Parks, Ala.; Hercules H. Graham, Ark.; Victor N. Jettelf, Cal.; Donald J. McLachlan, Cal.; Ned L. Chapin, Cal.; Thomas N. Murray, Cal.; Alfred C. Reed, Cal.; Earl Barbour, Cal.; William L. Calhoun, Fla.; Dorrance D. Snapp, Ill.; William T. Boyd, Jr., Ill.; William R. Howett, Ill.; Harvey Delano, Ill.; James T. McCoy, Ind.; Walter C. Burbank, Ind.; T. C. Martin, Kas.; Cornelius McNulty, Kas.; Pollard White, Ky.; Parker A. Hord, Ky.; James S. Spore, Mich.; Viggo H. Johnson, Minn.; Clifford Dufour, Minn.; William C. I. Stiles, Minn.; Harry A. Ball, Mo.; Arthur C. Meyers, Mo.; Emmet Rogers, Mo.; Robert H. Pearson, N.H.; Winslow B. Ingham, N.J.; Isaac C. Shute, N.J.; William S. Casselman, Jr., N.J.; Emery C. Waller, N.Y.; Horace W. Stokes, N.Y.; William H. Stevenson, N.C.; J. B. Bell, N.C.; Paul Richardson, Ohio; George E. Duman, Ohio; Stafford S. Noble, Ohio; William W. R. Joslin, Ohio; Isaac C. Bogart, Ohio; George B. Meekison, Ohio; Frank B. Diehl, Ohio; Luke S. Wunderly, Ohio; Arthur O. Barber, Ohio; Fred M. Perkins, Ore.; Charles A. Woodruff, Penn.; Samuel Edelman, Penn.; Charles R. Norris, Penn.; Allen R. Eckman, Penn.; Edward L. Schofield, Penn.; Joseph P. McMaken, Penn.; Harry G. Losch, Penn.; Stuart W. L. Cake, Penn.; Francis M. Robinson, Penn.; George F. Huff, Jr., Penn.; Jefferson Reynolds Leason, Penn.; Carl C. Clark, Tex.; Henry F. Day, Va.; Harry C. Owen, West Va.; Harry W. Cleveland, Wis.; Thomas E. Follett, Wis.

COMDR. WAINWRIGHT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 10, 1902.

Comdr. Richard Wainwright's term as superintendent of the Naval Academy, which began March 15, 1900, ends Nov. 15 of the present year. What he has accomplished during his incumbency of the responsible position of head of "the greatest naval school in the world," is written against the wall. It is a difficult task to improve the methods and curriculum of the Naval Academy. The original builder, Capt. Franklin Buchanan, the first superintendent, laid the foundation so well that, substantially, the routine of academic duties remains the same as when that sturdy old officer established the rules and, on Oct. 10, 1845, laid before the professors and students the program of operations of the "Naval School." Yet every succeeding administration has added something to the wise plan of the first superintendent.

Commander Wainwright assumed the duties of his office when the Academy was in the throes of scholastic and physical mutations, forced upon it by new relations of government, and the bountiful liberality of Congress in erecting buildings suitable for the institution. The first important change accomplished in Commander Wainwright's term was the prominence now given to the Spanish language. Before this it was, under certain conditions, an elective study; now it is in the regular course. The reason is apparent. The American naval officer, by our relations with Cuba and possession of Porto Rico and the Philippines, is brought in constant contact with people who speak only the Spanish language.

The course of steam engineering has been enlarged to meet the new requirements in the naval service. As every officer of the Navy may be sent to the bridge or the engine room under the late personnel bill, so every midshipman who graduates from the Naval Academy now is equipped to assume the duties of his station either as a line or engineer officer.

Although the American naval officers proved themselves such good marksmen in the Spanish-American War, Commander Wainwright has aimed to increase this proficiency. That he has succeeded it is agreed, especially when one case is noted, where a midshipman at a thousand yards with great guns put five shots out of six through the regulation target with circumstantial evidence that the sixth shot went through a hole in the target that another midshipman had made.

The object of Commander Wainwright's administration has been, in another direction, most difficult to effect. That was to attack and nullify the clanishness and class feeling among the midshipmen. There has always been a spirit among the midshipmen to protect, when on duty, midshipmen of their own class. The administration of Commander Wainwright has endeavored, it is believed with success, to impress upon the mid-

shipman that he is an American naval officer, and that in the performance of his duty he should know nothing but his duty.

The efficiency of midshipmen in the performance of all their duty has been increased and the morale, always high, has been tinged and strengthened by contact with a character so straightforward, courteous and officer-like as that of the head of the Academy. These disciplinary improvements could not have been effected unless the superintendent had been supported by a commandant of midshipmen thoroughly in sympathy with every movement the superintendent made to increase the sense of honor, discipline and efficiency that now governs the midshipmen. This officer Commander Wainwright had in the capable Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, whose promptness, ability and candor set an example that the younger officers learned to respect, even though discipline was meted out to them with the glove of silk over the hand of iron.

The administration now closing has been hampered by the constant changes made by the new improvements. Not a new building has yet been occupied, but scores of old ones have been pulled down, and quarters had to be provided for the midshipmen, officers and departments. Not one hour, by all these mutations and inconveniences, has been lost in the regular order of the school. Thus, Commander Wainwright's administration has been marked with unusual success, and closes with advance in the Academy and with honor to himself.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

SUICIDE OF JOHN J. GARNETT.

From Manila, Aug. 1, 1902, an officer of the Army writes: "I note the remarks you make in your issue for June 21, 1902, page 1,050, last column, in re St. James Publishing Co. I sent this company a check for \$8.08, part advance payment on this book, check endorsed to order St. James Publishing Co. The circular letter I received was signed Col. Jno. J. Garnett, president, and he claimed he was the J. J. G. who entered U.S.M.A. in 1857 and resigned in 1861 before his class was graduated. I would not have been so 'easy,' had the whole affair not looked so straight. If I have been victimized, many other officers are no doubt in the same boat, and I hope you will show them up so that a criminal prosecution may result. The West Point men out here are too far off to be able to do anything, but trust some one in New York will take the matter up in the interests of honesty, fair play and the U.S.M.A., which does not want its history set forth in any way tainted with fraud. I addressed my letter to them, St. James Publishing Co., St. James Building, corner 26th street and Broadway, N. Y."

There was a John J. Garnett who was appointed to the Military Academy from Virginia July 1, 1857, and whose name appears in the list of members of the third class in the cadet register for 1860, No. 20. He was not graduated with this class in 1861. This, we presume, is the Garnett described as "Col. John J. Garnett, a graduate of West Point, and a soldier of distinction in the Confederate army," whose death by suicide is this week reported. He was president of the "St. James Historical and Publishing Society." It is also stated that "recently he has been busy on a history of the West Point Military Academy." He was found dead in his bed at the Ross Hotel, corner Fifteenth and Sixth avenue, New York, Sept. 11, with a bottle that had contained carbolic acid beside him. The newspaper account says that "Colonel Garnett had been planning suicide for some days, was shown by a note which he left and on which he spoke of getting up his courage to kill himself. When the body was found there was no money in the pockets or in the room, but it was said by Colonel Garnett's relatives that he was in no financial troubles. The suicide was about sixty years old and was a native of Westmoreland county, Va."

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH INCIDENT.

A busybody in San Francisco named J. P. Carrerre, who is appropriately described as the ex-Secretary of a Lunacy Commission, wrote to President Roosevelt calling upon him to reprimand Admiral Higginson for his alleged offense of receiving a visit on his flagship from the Duchess of Marlborough. The letter was referred to the Secretary of the Navy who replied as follows:

Navy Department.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, 1902.

"Sir—Your letter to the President of the United States dated Sept. 1, 1902, in reference to the alleged visit of the Duchess of Marlborough to the North Atlantic Squadron on Sunday, Aug. 31, has been referred to me for reply.

"You are informed that the Duchess of Marlborough did not visit the fleet. A yachting party visited the flagship, but the Duchess of Marlborough was not one of the members. This visit took place on Sunday afternoon, and in no way interfered with the maneuvers, which were not to commence until midnight, nor did it in any way interfere with the efficiency of the Navy. It is the custom in our Navy for officers to treat all visitors with the utmost courtesy, whether they be foreigners or our own citizens. It is also the custom in our Service to allow visitors to see our ships when such visits do not interfere with the drills or work of the vessels.

"Admiral Higginson is an officer who served throughout the Civil War, and was wounded during that war. He commanded one of our ships, the Massachusetts, during the Spanish-American War and took part in numerous bombardments, as well as in the engagement with the Reina Mercedes, which vessel we sank. He has seen service on every station in the world, and his record is of the highest.

"From the foregoing statement you will see that you were wholly without accurate information as to what happened, and you must realize that to judge an officer of the Navy, as you have done, who has served his country faithfully for more than forty years, on such vague and inaccurate information, is most unjust. I trust you will inform those of whom you speak as being prejudiced against Admiral Higginson as to the actual facts in order that he may not be falsely judged."

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

Lieut. Col. Argalus G. Hennisee, 11th U.S. Cav., has been appointed colonel to succeed Col. W. A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., deceased. He entered the military service as a 1st lieutenant in the 1st Maryland Infantry Sept. 30, 1861, and was honorably mustered out as a captain in 1865. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular establishment, and assigned to the 19th Infantry Jan. 22, 1867. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Feb. 2, 1901.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st U.S. Cav., was married on Sept. 10 at Gainesboro, Tenn., to Miss Ruby C. Fowler, daughter of Dr. S. B. Fowler.

Miss Helen Wallace Chew, daughter of Mr. Leonard Covington Chew, of Washington, D.C., was married last week in the historic old Christ Church to Lieut. Franklin D. Karna, U.S.N., and after a family reception the bridal party left for a brief honeymoon trip to the home of the groom, Springfield, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart, rector of the church, and many Navy and Army people were present to wish the newly made couple godspeed.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph George Colt announce the marriage of their daughter, Laura Amelia, to Lieut. Joseph Franklin Gohn, U.S.A., on Sunday, Sept. 14, 1902, at Montpelier, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Gohn will be at home Wednesday after Oct. 17 at 11 Vernon street, Brookline, Mass.

Major and Mrs. W. B. Wheeler announce the marriage of their daughter, Sallie Austin, to Mr. Harvey Lee Hutchinson, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1902, at Denver, Colo.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Folsom Hovey, daughter of the Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, of Portsmouth, N.H., to Ensign Austin Kautz, of the Navy, son of the late General Kautz, U.S.A., and nephew of Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, U.S.N.

Lieut. A. I. Moriarty, U.S.A., was married on Sept. 8 in Putnam, Conn., to Miss Florence Cadmus, of Bayonne, N.J.

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th U.S. Inf., was married in Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, to Miss Lottie Louise McKenae, daughter of Mrs. L. L. Post, of that city, at the home of the latter. Captain McBroom will take his bride to the Presidio, near San Francisco, where he is stationed. He has recently returned from service in the Philippines.

Miss Martha Baird, daughter of Lieut. Col. George William Baird, Pay Department, U.S.A., was married at the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, to Thomas Hall, of Washington, in the presence of several hundred guests. The bridal procession was led by Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., and Lieut. F. C. Jewell, U.S. Art. Corps. These officers were followed by three civilian ushers, Charles B. Royce, A. H. Baldwin and Joseph C. Drumm. Miss Williams as bridesmaid and Miss Mabel Money as maid of honor were the bride's attendants. Two little flower girls, the Misses Katharine and Frances King, preceded the bride, who was escorted by her father, the latter in the full uniform of his rank. The bride wore a gown of white Manila gauze, built on white taffeta with yoke and sleeves of handsome lace. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, R. E. R. Hall. The Rev. C. C. Pierce, U.S.A., from Fort Myer, Va., read the marriage service of the Episcopal Church.

Miss Penelope B. Parker and Robert S. Huse were married in St. Peter's Church at Perth Amboy, N.J., Sept. 17. The bride is a daughter of Capt. James Parker, formerly a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, who resigned in 1860. Mr. Huse is a son of Col. Caleb Huse, of Highland Falls, N.Y.

The wedding of Passed Asst. Surg. Theodore W. Richards, U.S.N., to Miss Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Carpenter, of Baltimore, Md., was celebrated by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1902.

Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., was married on Sept. 13 at Fort Russell, Wyo., to Carla Caroline Munroe McFarland, sister of Capt. Munroe McFarland, adjutant, 18th U.S. Inf.

The wedding of Capt. Moreton Gage, of the 7th Dragoon Guard, British army, and Miss Marie Strong, the daughter of a New York banker, will be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at the house of the bride's father, Wm. Everard Strong, 176 Madison avenue. Bishop Potter will officiate. Captain Gage has been ordered to South Africa.

Lieut. John J. Kennedy, who served during the Spanish-American War as an officer of the 27th Volunteer Infantry, was married in New York, Sept. 16, to Miss Marie Christine O'Beirne. Lieutenant Kennedy previous to his volunteer service, served in the 22d and 69th Regiment of New York National Guard.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Rev. John Dyson, father of Lieut. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N., died at St. Clair, Pa., Sept. 14.

Gen. John H. Forney, a major general of the Confederate army in the Civil War, died at his home in Jacksonville, Ala., on Sept. 13, after ten days' illness. He was in his 73d year. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1848, and was graduated a brevet 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 7th Infantry July 1, 1852. He was promoted 2d lieutenant Oct. 24, 1853, 1st lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Aug. 25, 1855, and resigned Jan. 23, 1861, to join the Confederate service. In 1860 he was appointed assistant instructor of Infantry tactics at West Point. In the Confederate army he was in charge of several divisions at various times, and after the siege of Vicksburg he was prominent in the reorganization of the demoralized forces. At the close of the war he returned to Jacksonville, where he engaged in business as a civil engineer and real estate agent.

We referred briefly last week to the death at Atlantic City, N.J., on Sept. 4, of Miss Marie Louise Mortimer, daughter of the late Charles Mortimer, of Virginia, and great granddaughter of Gen. Hugh Runyan, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. A correspondent says of her: "Gentle, loving, kind, hers was a beautiful character. She died as she had always lived, a pure Christian, devoted to her church and prominent in all charitable work. The deceased leaves a large circle of friends, both in the Army and civil life, who will mourn her loss. Among Army relatives are her sister, the wife of Col. D. J. Craigie, 11th U.S. Inf.; two nephews, Lieut. W. M. Craigie, 7th Inf., and Lieut. C. G. Mortimer, Art. Corps, and a niece, Mrs. Krayenbuhl, widow of the late Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 3d Art. The funeral took place Sept. 8 from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Germantown, Pa. She was interred in Monument Cemetery, where she was laid at rest beside her mother."

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant, adjutant general of New Jersey, died at Trenton, N.J., Sept. 16, from paralysis. His first military training was received while a member of Co. A, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.J., during the railroad riots in 1877. He was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and was honorably discharged as a naval cadet June 30, 1883. He was appointed major and engineer on the staff of Major General Sewell, of the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.J., in 1886. Governor Voorhees appointed him assistant adjutant general in 1890, and upon

the death of General Stryker he was made adjutant general Nov. 1, 1900. He was a son-in-law of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia.

Miss Virginia King, daughter of the late Asst. Surgeon Benjamin King, U.S.A., died at West River, Md., Aug. 21.

Col. R. M. Wallace, who died at Sumter, S. C., Sept. 11, 1902, was a brother of the late Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th U. S. Cav., killed in action with Indians in 1890.

Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th U. S. Cav., an officer of long and honorable service, died in San Felipe, P. I., Sept. 13, by accidently stepping off the wall of an elevated road-bed, falling fifteen feet, on September 6th. Colonel Rafferty was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1865, and joined the 6th Cavalry, which was then at Frederick, Maryland, refitting after four years of the Civil War—for duty on the frontier. He proceeded with his regiment to Texas soon after joining, and served on the frontier continuously from that time until the outbreak of the War with Spain. While with his regiment in Texas, Indian hostilities were almost continuous. In one of the combats in which Colonel (then Captain) Rafferty commanded the troop, after a rapid pursuit a band of Keechies was overtaken, and in the fight the chief, Keech-Quash, was killed. Colonel Rafferty participated in the Indian Territory Expedition. At the close of this expedition his troop was assigned to duty at the Cheyenne Agency, and soon after, on April 6, 1875, the Cheyenne Indians took the war-path and a fight ensued in the immediate vicinity of the agency, in which nine Indians were killed, with a loss to our troops of four men and nine horses. Colonel Rafferty accompanied his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, to Arizona during the summer of 1875, and participated with it in many years of Indian scouting in that country. He was breveted Major, Feb. 27, 1890, "for gallant services in actions against Indians on the Little Washita River, Texas, Oct. 5, 1870, and in the Hatcher Mountains, New Mexico, April 28, 1882." He was promoted lieutenant colonel on the 31st of May, 1898, and to colonel, 5th Cavalry, on the 18th of October, 1899, and commanded that regiment during the military occupation of Porto Rico. He commanded the post of Fort Myer, Virginia, from August, 1900 to March, 1901, when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he continued on duty until the time of his death.

Lieut. John R. Morris, U.S.N., committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, in his stateroom on the U.S.S. Olympia, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Sept. 15. No cause for the act is known. Lieutenant Morris, who was one of the survivors of the U.S.S. Maine, blown up in the harbor of Havana in 1898, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri, Nov. 15, 1889, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1895. April 17, 1896, he re-entered the navy as an assistant engineer. Then on March 3, 1899, his rank was changed to ensign. He became a lieutenant (junior grade) April 17, 1899, and reached the rank of lieutenant July 12, 1901. He served on the Concord from 1893 to 1896, was then on the Texas, and in the latter part of 1896 went to the Solace, on which he served until 1901, when he was assigned to the torpedo station until ordered to the Olympia in January, 1902. Lieutenant Morris is the second officer of the Olympia, Dewey's flagship, to commit suicide within five days. Chaplain William F. Morrison committed suicide by shooting on Sept. 11, having just been ordered to New York city for medical treatment.

Hon. Nicholas Fish, the father of Sergt. Hamilton Fish, of the "Rough Riders," who was killed at Los Guaymas, Cuba, was himself killed on Monday, Sept. 15, by a blow from the fist of a man who assaulted him in a saloon in West 34th street, New York. Mr. Fish was the son of Hamilton Fish, formerly Governor of New York and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of General Grant. He was the son-in-law of the late Major Joseph Smith Bryce, a graduate of the Military Academy, 1829, a brother-in-law of the late Col. Samuel N. Benjamin, U.S.A., and Lieut. William E. Rogers, a graduate of 1867, and the uncle of Lieut. Julien A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., U.S.A. Mr. Fish was a retired banker who in early life served as Secretary of the American Legation of Berlin, as Charge d' Affairs to Switzerland, and as United States Minister to Belgium. His funeral took place Sept. 25.

Capt. Robert B. Benham, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., retired, died at Arlington, Ore., Aug. 31. He was appointed from Ohio June 16, 1880, and was retired Jan. 7, 1897, for disability in the line of duty.

Mrs. Daniel J. Borden (Mary Louisa Cline), mother of Major William Cline Borden, surgeon, U.S.A., died at her home near Chaumont, N.Y., Sept. 14, of apoplexy, in her 81st year.

Miss Virginia Lassiter, sister of Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 12.

Mrs. Mary W. Hackett, widow of the late William H. Hackett, and mother of the wife of Comdr. W. H. Everett, U.S.N., died at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 13.

"Charming visitors to Louisville," says the Evening Post of that city of Sept. 13, "are Mrs. L. M. Maus and Miss Mary and Miss Louise Maus, the wife and daughters of Lieutenant Colonel Maus, U.S.A., who has recently returned to the United States after accomplishing a noble work in the Philippines. Mrs. Maus was Miss Anna Page Russell, and her work in her own sweet, womanly way was no less to be commended than that of her gallant husband in behalf of the poor, sick and afflicted in the Philippines. She is a sister of Mr. John C. Russell, the well-known lawyer of Louisville, and Mrs. J. T. Gaines, and, with her daughters, is now visiting Mrs. Gaines at her home at Crescent Hill. Mrs. Maus did much for the Filipino lepers, the miserable creatures that it is natural for all to avoid, but it was among the enlisted men that her chief work was done. She had song services for them, visited them when ill, supplying them with dainties, reading matter, etc., until she won the confidence and respect of hundreds and into her sympathetic ear was poured the hard luck or repentant story of many a homesick fellow far from home and friends. She was made the president of the American Library Association, which distributed thousands of newspapers and books each month among the soldiers, and which is doing such a splendid work, and of which Mrs. Egbert, the widow of that gallant soldier, Colonel Egbert, who lost his life in the Philippines, has been made the librarian. Mrs. Maus is a very handsome woman, with lovely, gracious manners, and her daughters are exceedingly attractive."

Lieut. R. T. Ellis, Art. Corps, after a pleasant tour of duty at Governors Island, relinquished duty there Sept. 11 to join at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for a course of instruction.

PERSONALS.

Ensign W. V. Tomb, U.S.N., should be addressed at Silver City, N.M.

Col. D. Parker, U.S.A., has left the Blue Mountains, Md., for Washington, D.C.

Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th U.S. Inf., should be addressed at Milledgeville, Ga.

Capt. F. D. Webster, 20th U.S. Inf., on leave from Fort Sheridan, is visiting at Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, 12th U.S. Cav., should be addressed at 805 Madison street, Lynchburg, Va.

Chap. W. O. Holway, U.S.N., has left Pine Island, N.H., for 28 Summer street, Newton Centre, Mass.

Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, U.S.A., should be addressed for the present at Victoria Inn, Asheville, N.C.

Midshipman A. M. Thackara, Jr., tendered his resignation on June 15 last, and the same was accepted on Sept. 13.

Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon, Art. Corps, now spending a short leave before joining at Fort Totten, is visiting at Kittery, Me.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Story, Art. Corps, commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, is now the senior of his grade.

Asst. Surg. S. E. Lambert, U.S.A., lately at Fort Morgan, Ala., joined at Washington Barracks, D.C., this week for duty.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able, U.S.N., retired is now quartered in his city residence 2034 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Master at Arms John Smith, U.S.N., is on duty on board the Vixen, the address of which at present is Washington, D.C.

Major Geo. G. McGunagle, 3d Inf., on 4 months leave since July 1 last from Fort Thomas, Ky., is at the Hotel Kittatiny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Col. Sanford Kellogg, U. S. A., and Mrs. and Miss Kellogg have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., from the White Sulphur Springs, Va., where they passed the summer.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Ingalls, U.S.A., was on Sept. 4, comfortably settled at Private Hotel Glatz, 45 Rue de Clichy, Paris, France, near the Opera House. He will remain there until next spring.

General Rucker, U.S.A., retired, and the Misses Rucker have returned to their home in Jefferson Place, Washington, D.C., from a visit to Mrs. Sheridan with Misses Sheridan at their summer home at Nonquit, Mass.

The Crown Prince of Siam, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, who arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 16, sails from Southampton for New York, Oct. 3. He will visit President Roosevelt, make a two months' tour of America, and will then sail for Japan and home.

Brevet Capt. James Davison, U.S.A., has returned to Passaic, N.J., from Point of Woods, Long Island, where he has been spending the summer. He found the "Point" an ideal spot for a summer's outing, and a paradise for children, perfectly safe at all times and free (entirely so) from tramps.

Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., who arrived in San Francisco on Sept. 14 from the Philippines, was ordered home by the Secretary of War to be tried in the Department of the East because of his alleged failure to pay certain debts which he contracted. As all of the witnesses in the case were in this country he was ordered home for trial by court-martial.

Capt. and Mrs. Cabell and Chaplain Groves, 14th Inf., from Fort Wayne, were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Sept. 9 and 10. The chaplain delivered a very interesting illustrated lecture to the retired soldiers on his experience in the Chinese war. During the visit he also christened Elizabeth Anderson Allen, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Allen, and granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. Anderson.

Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, of the Construction Corps of the Navy, has sent a communication to the Secretary of the Navy stating that he is ready for an assignment to duty. He states that his eyes, which were seriously affected last summer, have somewhat improved. The letter from Captain Hobson was referred by Secretary Moody to Surgeon General Rixey, who has decided that Captain Hobson is fit for active service. It is thought at the Navy Department that if, upon return to duty, his eyes become worse again, Captain Hobson will make another request for retirement.

Writing from Fort Ethan Allen a correspondent says: "As a bit of Ethan Allen news, Senator Redfield Proctor spent last Friday, Sept. 12, at the post, as the guest of Mrs. W. W. Quinton, wife of Captain Quinton, now in the Philippines. The visit to the post was not official, but the colonel and other officers escorted the Senator about the post (of which he is called the 'father,' although he has not visited it for three or four years), and endeavored to impress on the Senator's mind the pressing need of electric lighting, a hop-room, a band, and various other useful as well as ornamental accessories which are at present conspicuous by their absence. It is hoped something will result from the visit of the Senator."

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st U.S. Inf., was on Sept. 9 visiting friends at the United States barracks in Columbus, Ohio. During his four years in the Philippines as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Wheaton he participated in nearly every one of the principal engagements in the war, and his distinguished services have been the subject of special and commendatory mention in official reports. Captain Howland is the son of the late Judge W. P. Howland of Jefferson county. He was formerly a student at Oberlin College, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy. He went, on Sept. 10, to Springfield to pay his respects to Gen. J. Warren Keifer, under whom he served in Florida at the outbreak of the war with Spain.

Capt. M. B. Curry, Pay Department, U.S.A., is a son of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who is in charge of the Peabody educational fund, and who was appointed by President Roosevelt as special ambassador to the coronation of King Alfonso of Spain. "During the recent visit of President Roosevelt to Chattanooga, Tenn.," says the Daily Times of that city, "the President shook hands most cordially with the captain, and expressed himself as delighted to meet him, on account of his father, for whom, he said, he had the highest regard. Said the President: 'Of all the appointments that I have made, this is the most satisfactory (referring to the appointment of Dr. Curry as ambassador to the coronation). He has done more to settle the differences existing between this country and Spain than perhaps any one else. Captain, I am certainly glad to see you.' The captain acknowledged the complimentary references to his father gracefully."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 27th U.S. Inf., at Healdsburg, Cal., Sept. 8.

Capt. A. Slaker, Art. Corps, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, to spend a few weeks' leave with friends in the North.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 10th U.S. Cav., at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10.

Chaplain John S. Selbold, U.S.A., retired, residing at 91 Russell avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., reached his 64th birthday on Sept. 15.

Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Art. Corps, has left Key West, Fla., for the North to spend a leave and is visiting relatives in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Col. P. D. Vroom, inspector general, U.S.A., is spending a few weeks' leave at Lake Como, N.J., before going to the Philippines for duty.

Mrs. Lewis Merriam and son, who have been spending the past five weeks with Lieut. H. C. Merriam and wife at Fort Adams, R.I., have returned to Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Capt. W. H. McKittrick, son-in-law of Major General Shafter, on whose staff he served during the Spanish-American War, is visiting Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark and family at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Capt. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, who was A.D.C. to Major General Brooke and has since been on special duty at Headquarters, Department of the East, during the maneuvers, now goes to Fort Monroe to command the 41st Company.

U. S. Senator John F. Dryden, of New Jersey, and a party of distinguished gentlemen, visited Sandy Hook and Fort Hancock Sept. 15, and saw all to be seen at these interesting stations, and were courteously received by the military authorities.

Lieut. Clarence S. Kempff, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty in the office of naval defense, of which his father, Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N., is in charge. Lieutenant Kempff has been serving on the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, and has but recently returned from that vessel at Honolulu.

Col. and Mrs. Percival C. Pope have returned from their summer outing among the summer resorts of Maine and Massachusetts, and taken up again the hospitalities of the barracks at the Boston Navy Yard. Colonel Pope is in better health than for several years and the effects of his Philippine campaign are not apparent.

Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, New York, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, received a cipher despatch by cable from Lieut. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., at Chateaux Bay, Labrador, Sept. 15, stating that Lieutenant Peary was there and well. Lieutenant Peary asked Mr. Bridgman to meet him at Sydney, Cape Breton, and Mr. Bridgman started for Sydney on the night of Sept. 15. The despatch, Mr. Bridgman said, did not give any other details.

Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the new battleship Maine when that vessel is commissioned for sea. It is not generally known that Captain Leutze is a son of the artist whose mural decorations have been so generally praised in the Capitol building, Washington, D.C. This is especially true of the fine piece, "Westward the Course of Empire." Captain Leutze's recent duty has been as superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

In an article on Death Valley in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for September, Prof. Oscar C. S. Carter notes that Gen. Frederick Funston, before he had won his honors in the Philippines, was assistant to a Government botanical expedition, which in 1891 studied the flora of the desert and the surrounding mountains. Probably the first scientific expedition to the valley was made by the California Boundary Commission in 1861. Lieutenant Birnie, of Wheeler's Geological Survey Expedition, crossed it several times and made his camp in it for awhile. In 1891 the Botanical Expedition, headed by Frederick Vernon Coville, with Frederick Funston as assistant, explored this region.

Generals Corbin, Young and Wood were presented to Emperor William on Sept. 6, at the Markendorf parade field, near Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, after the parade was finished. General Corbin was presented first. The Emperor welcomed him most cordially. Among his Majesty's first words were hearty thanks for the attentions shown to Prince Henry during the latter's visit to the United States. After further conversation Emperor William presented Major General Corbin to the Empress. While General Corbin was conversing with her Majesty the other American generals were presented to the Emperor. He invited all the American generals with their aides and Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr, the United States Military Attaché at Berlin, to dine with him at the new palace, Potsdam, on Sept. 8.

The only unpleasant thing connected with the visit of President Roosevelt to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., recently was the accident to Corporal Deering, Troop D, 7th Cav. Shortly after the escort left the Rapid Transit station one of the men carrying the guidon of Troop D got the staff turned around between two trees and when he jerked it away, the point, being a sharp piece of steel, penetrated Corporal Deering's neck. He fell from his horse in an unconscious condition and was taken back to camp by Mrs. Vestal, the wife of Capt. S. P. Vestal, in her private carriage. It was an act of kindness on her part and was the cause of many nice things being said about her by the enlisted men. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the right guide.

A portrait and account of the career of Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, who succeeded Gen. William H. Forwood, surgeon-general of the Army, on Sept. 8, appears in the New York Medical News of Sept. 13. The News says: "The career of General O'Reilly has been long and eventful. He has served his country in every medical capacity from that of acting cadet to surgeon-general in command, and has been particularly distinguished in the service for the two qualities most essential to success—devotion to his profession and marked executive ability. It is his marked executive ability and faithfulness to detail that will render him of signal service to the Government at this time. The standard of scientific original research has always been a high one in the Medical Corps of the Army, and General O'Reilly's genius for organization and his singular success in putting the right man into the right place will assure the furtherance of experiments now being pursued for extermination of the mosquito, as well as other sanitary investigations of the greatest importance alike to the soldier and to the profession at large. These efforts of late have been most energetically carried on under the direction of General Forwood, who was a man in all ways adapted to the task, a close observer, a ripe scholar, possessing varied and practical knowledge, and one who by his writings alone would have left an honored name in any profession fortunate enough to have enlisted his interest."

Gen. J. F. Kent, U.S.A., who is visiting at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., reached his 67th birthday on Sept. 14.

Capt. G. S. Goodale, 23d Inf., on leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is visiting friends at Flint, Mich.

Gen. Wm. M. Wherry, U.S.A., who is visiting at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., reached his 66th birthday on Sept. 13.

The recruiting station at Pittsburg, Pa., heretofore located at 951 Penn avenue, is now at 510 Smithfield street in that city.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., and the Misses Wheeler have returned to their native shores from a visit to Great Britain and Europe.

Lieut. L. L. Roach, 16th U.S. Inf., a recent arrival in San Francisco from Manila, was expected to join at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., Sept. 4. Helen is the name of the new comer.

Comdr. N. E. Mason, U.S.N., has been ordered to relieve Comdr. T. C. McLean from command of the Cincinnati, and sailed Sept. 15 from New York.

Col. J. N. Andrews, U.S.A., retired, residing at New-castle, Del., reached his 64th birthday Sept. 16, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th U.S. Inf., was called from Fort McPherson, Ga., this week to Fort Thomas, Ky., by the serious illness of his father, Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, U.S.A., retired.

Major C. L. Best, Art. Corps, who commanded Fort Terry, N.Y., during the maneuvers, is spending a short leave before joining at Fort Monroe, visiting friends at Newport, R.I., and New York city.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Berezford, of the British navy, arrived at New York city Sept. 16 from Southampton in the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. He will remain about a month.

Second Lieuts. A. C. Rogers and G. Bishop, U.S.M.C., have been ordered to the Island of Guam for duty at that place with the Marine Brigade. The tour of duty at that point is not longer than one year and less where it can be arranged.

Col. B. M. Mills, Art. Corps, who reached that rank Sept. 11, on the retirement of Colonel Burbank, has been the recipient of many congratulations. He is at present commandant of the important post of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

The footsteps of many veterans of the Civil War were turned this week to the battlegrounds of Gettysburg, Pa., to witness the dedication on Sept. 19 and 20 of the monument of that gallant soldier and commander, the late Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, who commanded the Artillery district of New London during the maneuvers, will spend until about the middle of October on leave and then go to Porto Rico to resume command of the Artillery district of San Juan.

Mack MacCarthy, a sailor on the U.S.S. Kearsarge, was handed over to the New York police by Rear Admiral Higginson. MacCarthy is charged with homicide. On Sept. 2 it is said he threw a boilerful of hot water and corn over Jacob Cohen, of 1 1-2 Rivington street. Cohen died of his burns.

Mrs. J. C. P. de Krafft, widow of the late Rear Admiral de Krafft, U.S.N., has been seriously ill at her country residence on the Tenallytown road, Georgetown, D.C., but is now convalescing, and will shortly return to the family residence on 18th street for the winter. Mrs. de Krafft has two daughters with her.

Rear Admiral William C. Wise, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as member of the general board and ordered to duty as commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard. The quarters at this fine yard are of the best description of any yard and the climate is so genial that the station has become a prime favorite among naval officers.

Midshipman John M. Caffery, U.S.N., stationed on board the U.S.S. Vixen, issued invitations to a number of friends to tea from 4 to 6 P.M., Sept. 13, on board that vessel at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Midshipman Caffery is the son of United States Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, and is an exceedingly popular officer, and noted for his hospitality.

Great preparations are being made in Dallas, Tex., for the reception of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., on Saturday, Oct. 18. One feature of the entertainment is to be a gathering of the school children, every school, public and private, in the State having been invited to join the schools of Dallas in making the day a notable one. On Monday there will be a military parade, a public reception, and the presentation of a testimonial, followed in the evening by the inevitable banquet.

In the Sunset Magazine for September, published in San Francisco, appears the first of a series of four illustrated articles by Capt. John P. Finley, 9th U.S. Inf., on "Discharging the Philippine Army," a study of the unique and important work being carried on by the military authorities in the discharge camp at Angel Island, and a sketch of the history of the island itself. Captain Finley was one of the organizers of the camp and is therefore exceptionally well qualified to write of its work and its far-reaching benefits.

The organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution in its September issue gives an account of the unveiling, on April 24, by the Mary Washington Chapter, at Mansfield, Ohio, of a bronze tablet erected in memory of Comdr. Edward Parker Wood, U.S.N., who was one of Admiral Dewey's five captains in the battle of Manila, and who fought his ship, the Petrel, with great gallantry and skill. The tablet was placed in the wall under the portico of the Soldiers and Sailors' memorial building, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Mansfield was Commander Wood's native town.

American admirers of Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish squadron in the great sea fight off Santiago, Cuba, will rejoice to learn that the report that he is living in poverty in Spain is entirely incorrect. In contradiction of this report, which has been widely published in the United States, Mr. Arthur C. Humphries, Spanish Vice-Consul at Norfolk, Va., who is a personal friend of Admiral Cervera and who recently visited him in Cadiz, Spain, says that the admiral was not long ago promoted to vice-admiral, that he has a superb home in the fashionable quarter and that, with his navy salary, together with his profits from mining and shipping enterprises in which he is interested, his income is larger than ever before. To the large number of right-minded Americans who remember Admiral Cervera's magnificent courage in his hopeless dash from the harbor of Santiago and who are familiar with his chivalric bearing both before and after that tragic affair, the assurance that his later days are passing in peace and comfort will afford sincere gratification.

Capt. J. A. Lynch, 28th U.S. Inf., left San Francisco, Cal., this week for Sacket Harbor, N.Y.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., Sept. 15.

Mrs. J. C. G. Happersett, and her daughter Louisa, are located at 1822 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U.S.N., is now residing at 1525 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., is now permanently located at 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

A son, Gordon Philip, was born to the wife of Capt. Matthew E. Saville, 27th U.S. Inf., at Macon, Ga., Sept. 14.

Lieut. J. S. Hardin, Art. Corps, on a month's leave from Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is visiting relatives at Chester, S.C.

A daughter, Harriet, was born to the wife of Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d U.S. Cav., at Youngstown, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1902.

Mrs. McFeeley, widow of General McFeeley, U.S.A., and her sister Mrs. Hochraday, are now on a visit to Charlottesville, Va.

Capt. J. C. Brown, Art. Corps, on a few weeks' leave, while en route from Fort Michie to Fort Washington, visited in New York this week.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, A.C., on a few weeks leave before returning to Porto Rico, is visiting at New London, New Hampshire.

Miss Edna White will soon sail for the Philippines to join her brother Lieut. White, U.S.A., and her half brother Captain Boughton, U.S.A.

Capt. W. C. Davis, Art. Corps, left Fort Terry, N.Y., Sept. 12, on a month's leave, at the expiration of which he will join at Fort McHenry, Md.

Gen. Jack Hayes, 16th U.S. Inf., left Fort McPherson, Ga., this week for Washington, D.C., to spend a month on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Taylor, Art. Corps, rejoined at Bedlow's Island Sept. 16 from a trip to Tacoma, Wash., and resumed command of Fort Wood.

Col. A. C. Girard, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., and Mrs. Girard have moved from 2705 14th Street, to 2234 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Isabelle Howell Bohn, daughter of Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Holcomb at 1508 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

General A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry, have left Washington, D.C., for a visit to their daughter Mrs. Fairfield Osborne at her home in New York City.

Mrs. Boughton, wife of Capt. D. H. Boughton, U.S.A., who has been summering near Frederick, Md., is now at the Takoma Park Hotel, near Washington, D.C.

Captain Shoemaker was accorded a warm welcome at the Treasury Department, on Thursday, last, when he returned from a well earned vacation spent on the shores of Chesapeake Bay.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey have returned to their country seat "Beauvoir" near Washington, D.C., from Pennsylvania where they have been during the past summer.

Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Slocum, after spending some time in the Adirondacks and on the Massachusetts coast, have now gone to New Brunswick for moose shooting.

Mrs. Blunt, wife of Col. John Y. Macon Blunt, U.S.A., is now at the Star Villa, Cape May, after passing the summer at Charlottesville, Va., and at the "Winchester Inn," Winchester, Va.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. W. A. Rafferty have taken apartments for the winter in the Westminster, corner 17th and Q Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Ast. Surg. R. B. Williams, U.S.N., who has been undergoing treatment at the naval hospital, Newport, R.I., is now fit for service again, and has been ordered to the torpedo boat Decatur for duty.

Major Douglas M. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott have left Coburg, Canada, where they passed this summer, and are now at Atlantic City, N.J., for a short stay before returning to Washington, D.C.

Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., is visiting Colorado Springs with his brother Mr. M. M. Kirkman. Mrs. Kirkman, wife of the colonel, Miss Kirkman and Mr. Ray Kirkman have returned to Washington, D.C., from Maryland, where they passed the summer.

Col. B. R. Russell, U.S.M.C., has been enjoying the breezes at Ocean City, Md., in a pleasant cottage, and in company with Mrs. Russell has gone to Buffalo for a brief visit preparatory to returning to Washington, where they will open their new home early the present autumn.

Dr. William L. Kneeder, surgeon, U.S.A., has joined Mrs. Kneeder and the Misses Kneeder at Coronado Beach, Cal., and taken charge of the medical department of San Diego Barracks, to which duty he was assigned at his own request, upon relinquishing his detail at the U.S. Military Academy last June.

Secretary of War Elihu Root will speak with Senator Hanna at the Republican State campaign opening at Akron, Sept. 27. Secretary Root will speak in the place of Senator Foraker, who will be unable to help open the State campaign because of an invitation to speak on that day at Waterloo, Ia.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., has been formally elected President of the Jamestown (Va.) Tercentenary Exposition Company, and it is understood he will accept. The directors of the fair say they have received a letter from ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell of New York offering to make a contribution to the exposition fund.

Ensign Alfred C. Owen, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the U.S.S. Massachusetts is reported by the New York Herald to be missing, and it is said has not been on the vessel since Aug. 18 last. His absence has been reported to the Navy Department. Ensign Owen was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 6, 1893, from the District of Columbia.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, Art. Corps, appointed colonel vice Burbank, retired, entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1860. His first commission was a 2d lieutenancy in the 19th Infantry June 23, 1865. He was transferred to the 28th Infantry in September, 1866, to the 9th Infantry in March, 1869, and to the 5th Artillery May 10, 1870. He reached the rank of lieutenant colonel Feb. 2, 1901.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Col. P. D. Vroom, Capt. W. A. Thurston, Capt. L. C. Brown, Capt. G. F. Barney, Major T. R. Adams, Capt. W. Walke, Capt. J. D. Barrette, Capt. J. P. Harbeson, Capt. J. H. Beacom, Capt. W. V. Judson, Capt. H. G. Lyon, Gen. J. M. Forsyth, Gen. I. D. De Russay,

Grand Hotel; Lieut. L. T. Hess, Navarre; Major Gen. A. MacArthur, Fifth Avenue; Capt. P. H. Moffat, Victoria; Lieut. H. Glade, Navarre.

Gymkhana and athletic sports were given on Sept. 6, at the baseball grounds, Casanova, N.Y., for the benefit of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' club, at Washington, and the Casanova Free Library. Mrs. F. J. Higginson was ably assisted by Mrs. Henry Burden, Misses Nicholas Luquer, Burr Wardell, John Norton and Walters Ledyard. The prizes were given by the summer residents. One hundred and eighteen dollars was given to each worthy object.

Comdr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., who is now en route home from the Arctic regions, will, on Nov. 15, complete a leave of five years and six months, the longest leave, it is believed, that has ever been granted to an officer on the active list of the Navy. The need of civil engineers in the Navy at this time is so pressing, there being only 21 available, that Commander Peary will probably be assigned to duty in the United States. An interesting circumstance concerning Commander Peary is that, as he was promoted to his present rank from lieutenant commander while he was on leave, he will have to undergo examination for promotion which he has already received.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., who is en route from San Francisco to Panama with his flagship, the U.S.S. Wisconsin, will, upon his arrival, assume command of the United States forces in Isthmian waters and on the Isthmus itself. His presence there with a great battleship like the Wisconsin will enormously strengthen the influence of the United States on the Isthmus at a time when local conditions are extremely critical. With Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Cincinnati, to look after the situation at Colon, and Comdr. William F. Potter, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Ranger, to co-operate in protecting our interests at Panama, Admiral Casey will have supports fully capable of dealing with any possible emergency. Pending his arrival at Panama, Commander McLean, who will then become second in command, is vested with the widest discretion in protecting neutral interests on the Isthmus. His vigilance, tact and courage distinguish him as an officer eminently qualified to deal with the turbulent conditions which confront him, and it is but natural and proper that he should enjoy the entire confidence of the Government at Washington.

Capt. Joseph Frazier, 14th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., was on Sept. 9 the happy recipient of a solid silver urn weighing over four pounds and lined with gold, the gift of the widow of Col. E. H. Liscum, U.S.A., who is residing at Elmira, N.Y. The urn tells its own story and is a testimonial to the bravery of this gallant soldier. On one side of the urn is this legend: "Presented to Capt. Jos. Frazier. At the risk of his own life he went to the assistance of his commanding officer, Col. Emerson Hamilton Liscum, who fell mortally wounded while leading his regiment, the 9th U.S. Infantry, in the attack of the allies on the city of Tien-Tsin, China, July 13, 1900." The inscription is in raised letters and on the opposite side of the urn, engraved in silver, is the scene of the death of Colonel Liscum dying on the field, with one hand half supporting him, in a raised position, on the staff of his country's flag. Over him stands Captain Frazier, while three of the soldiers of Captain Frazier's company—he was then a lieutenant in command of Co. H, 9th Infantry—are firing at the enemy. The urn is 11 inches high and 5 inches through its widest part. It is set on a base of ebony, carved like the bases of drinking utensils in China. A circlet of leaves is entwined about the bottom of the urn, while on the top there is a circlet of U.S. soldiers. The handles are modeled after those on Chinese urns. Mrs. Liscum has presented the three men who had assisted Captain Frazier with handsome gold watches.

Items from the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 9, are the following: Rear Admiral Franklin C. Prindle, U.S.N., retired, visited the yard Sept. 3. At the time of the establishment of the dock Admiral Prindle, then a civil engineer, was stationed there. The Philadelphia went out of commission on Sept. 15, and repair work will at once begin on her. Lieut. Yates Stirling, Jr., has been ordered to this yard as aide to the commandant, Capt. W. T. Burwell is comfortably settled on board the U.S.S. Oregon. Mrs. Burwell and family have apartments for the present at the hotel Sidney. Capt. D. H. Mahan left the yard Sept. 8, and will sail on the Empress line for Yokohama, from which place he will be ordered to the command of an Asiatic station. The cruiser Boston will leave on or shortly before Sept. 15 for Panama via San Francisco, to relieve the Ranger. The general stores are being transferred from the Philadelphia to her. J. F. Green, warrant machinist, U.S.N., was detached from the U.S.S. Oregon on Sept. 8, and left with his wife Sept. 9, via San Francisco on the steamer Queen, for his home in the East on waiting orders. The torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough had her dock trial Saturday from 1 to 3 o'clock P.M. and preliminary runs on Wednesday and Thursday. All machinery works perfectly and she will have her Government trial trip the first of the week. All the crew of the Philadelphia not required to complete the complement of the Boston will be transferred to the Oregon. Provisions and small stores have been received and are now being put aboard the Oregon in readiness for her cruise. The funeral of Coxswain C. Hostrup took place on the quarter deck of U.S.F.S. Wisconsin on Sept. 2, at 2 P.M. The funeral service of the Methodist Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Geo. Arney. Interment was made in the navy yard cemetery. The deceased met his death while hunting in the woods back of Decatur on Monday. When stepping over a log both barrels of his gun were accidentally discharged and the charges entered the abdomen, producing almost instant death.

THE SURRENDER OF MANILA AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: My attention has been called to a letter published in your issue of Aug. 16, in which Dr. P. J. H. Farrell calls in question certain statements made by me recently concerning the surrender of Manila on Aug. 13, 1898. Dr. Farrell says I was "all wrong," and gives as his reason for saying so he did not know the facts as I gave them. It is, of course, very strange that Dr. Farrell should not have known what was going on at the time, and all about it, but considering the fact that the commanding general, Merritt, did not see fit to communicate to his generals in the field, Anderson and others, his own knowledge of the negotiations Dewey was conducting with the Spaniards, it is conceivable that he should have failed to notify the captain surgeon of the California Volunteers, incomprehensible as that may be to Dr. Farrell.

New York, Sept. 17, 1902.

OSCAR K. DAVIS.

THE GUN CARRIAGE TESTS.

The War Department has made public a long synopsis of the report of the board which tested the disappearing gun carriages of which Colonel Randolph, Artillery Corps, was president. The statement says, in part, that after the most extensive tests, during which the guns and carriages were subjected to the greatest possible strain that could be applied and under the most trying circumstances, the system was found to be entirely worthy of the confidence of the country. The finding of the board was unanimous and it has recommended that the manufacture of disappearing gun carriages for the 8, 10, and 12-inch guns be continued. The board recommends that no more 6-inch guns be mounted on disappearing gun carriages. This latter is not unexpected, since the development of rapid-fire guns of 6-inch caliber has made it quite essential that those guns should be mounted on barbette carriages.

The gun carriages were carefully inspected both before and after each series of firing, and after each deliberate round, and the only breakage during the tests were two throttling pipes for disappearing carriages for 12-inch breech-loading rifles. The board decided in positive terms that the elevation of the site above the sea level does not materially affect the choice of style of carriage. With large caliber of guns (10- and 12-inch), greater rapidity of fire was obtained with the disappearing type, with great advantage in the saving of time, and with less fatigue of the men over the barbette mount. As far as the 8-inch gun is concerned, the rapidity of operation with the two carriages appears to be substantially the same. Much better protection is secured for the gun detachment with the disappearing mount. Both carriages contain parts of substantially equal complication, in the hydraulic cylinders with pistons, piston rods, throttling bars and equalizing pipes. The traversing mechanism and the gearing mechanism are little if any more liable to derangement in one type than in another. The mechanical differences between the two types of mount are not in themselves sufficient to determine the choice of type. So far as quick, direct aiming is concerned, neither style of carriage has any direct advantage. In conclusion the board says: "The board desires to record its opinion that the general mechanical principles involved in the chief elements and movements of the Buffington-Crosier disappearing carriage are admirably adapted to their purpose."

In making its recommendation for continuance for disappearing carriages the board states that the recommendation is made regardless of the question of high or low sites.

The board draws a favorable comparison between the allowance of gunners in the Navy and those in the Artillery, and recommends increased pay for the latter, in order that expert mechanics may be induced to engage in this important branch of work. The board suggests that more protection be given gunners who are the only men serving who are much exposed. It is proposed to provide this protection by small movable shields. The board recommends the abandonment of all target practice at reduced charges, tending to create a false impression in the minds of officers and men. The suggestion is made that subcaliber practice be continued and encouraged, and that when firing for target practice, full service charge be used and the allowance be increased to not less than fifteen shots per gun each year. What with the tests of mortar batteries at Portland, the severe tests of various guns composing the seacoast armament by the board, and the thorough trials of artillery generally during the maneuvers, the Army and the country may feel content, nothing being left to chance, or to await the arrival of an enemy on our coast, before settling all disputed points and adding every improvement which experience seems to demand to complete our well defined system of coast defense.

The proceedings, findings and various recommendations of the board have been approved by the Secretary of War. The construction of guns and carriages being already authorized, dependent upon these tests, no further legislation is required, but on the subject of increasing the compensation for gunners something will have to be laid before the Military Committee. The Secretary of War has in the meantime approved the requisition for the necessary books, instruments and materials for the training of gunners ordered to Fort Monroe for the course next month.

THE FIGHTING NINTH.

The Boonville, N.Y., Herald of Sept. 4, in an editorial article, says:

"The presence at the Boonville fair yesterday and today of the famous regiment of Regulars from Sacket Harbor, known as the Fighting 9th, has attracted thousands of persons eager to look upon the men of valor whose records have been full of military glory and whose arms have lent additional luster to the later-day history of the United States. The decimated ranks tell the story of heavy losses in engagements with the enemy, losses made still greater by disease and the climates in which their campaigns have been made. One company of the regiment, which made so fine a reputation for American soldiery in China at the siege of Peking, is reduced to but twenty-six men, and steps are to be taken at once to recruit the entire regiment to its full quota. The men who filled the public mind yesterday and today at the annual exhibition of the Boonville Fair Association stood in China for all that was best in military achievement. When the troops of other nations pillaged and burned and outraged, the American troops bore themselves with honor and dignity, protected women and children and property, and earned the gratitude of the Chinese Government for their splendid and gallant behavior. No other soldiers made so enviable a record, and the glory of these members of the Fighting 9th in all their perilous situations has endeared each and every one of the glorious Regular regiment to the people. Their conduct added new luster to flag and country and made the troops of the United States the marvel of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. Was it any wonder that after their long absence from Madison Barracks the people welcomed them with joy and with praise and with acknowledgment of their valiant services? They have borne arms with honor to their flag and country, and the outing which they enjoyed at the local exhibition ought to be as pleasing to them as it has been to the thousands who have witnessed their drill and evolutions. They followed the flag through unusual perils and across wide waters and broad stretches of jungle and in mountain fastnesses. They acquitted themselves as the people of this country would have had them, and, as the guests of the local fair association, have been a brilliant educational feature."

CRUISE OF THE ALBATROSS.

More than fifty species of fish new to the scientific world were discovered by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross in Hawaiian waters, according to Dr. C. H. Gilbert, professor of zoology at Stanford University, who was at the head of a party of scientists who left San Francisco for Hawaii on the Albatross on March 11. The steamer returned to San Francisco Aug. 30.

An interesting episode in the outward bound voyage was the stopping of the Albatross 700 miles from San Francisco, over the Erben banks. Here is the only shoal water found between California and Hawaii, 350 fathoms. Repeated attempts to dislodge living forms, or any objects from this hill-like elevation were fruitless, dredges, tackles, swab ropes and hooks all being caught and lost. One of the party describes its surface as being cathedral-like spires of lava.

Professor Gilbert in referring to specimens of sea life secured said:

"Life was found abundantly at all depths from the surface to 2,000 fathoms, or over two miles. Life has, in fact, been found in the sea four miles below the surface. Here, in total darkness and with a pressure of two tons to the square inch, fish-like creatures live and reproduce themselves, and not only that, but in large variety and highly organized. Many species have well-developed eyes and other sense organs, though all the light they can ever see must be phosphorescent, and they show the most beautiful and brilliant colors, green, yellow and orange.

"Their constant temperature must be near and below our freezing point, yet under such conditions nature brings forth manifold forms of life from the most minute to gigantic monsters, and from simple cells to very advanced piscine types. Vertebrate and invertebrate forms hold even sway at all depths, and although some of the deeper forms may be called 'the submerged tenth,' being degenerate, others show no falling off in structure or function.

"All the specimens taken from the greater depths died immediately upon reaching the surface. From a depth of 1,500 fathoms was secured one specimen of a fish, only four inches in length, that is one of the rarest in the Fish Commission's collection. Three other specimens of this variety—one found off the coast of Florida, one off the coast of Lower California and one near Panama—are the only others known to science. Three new species of snipe eels—small fish that are unable to close their jaws, but float about and allow smaller fish to enter their throats—are in the Hawaiian collection. A large chimaera is another interesting specimen, found at a depth of about 1,000 fathoms. It has a hook-tail, with fins large and of fan-shape, and with teeth welded into a kind of plate on each jaw. Another specimen found at a great depth was a huge fish with two immense feelers on each side of its body, projecting forward and acting as a guide when the animal was swimming about."

The Albatross was in command of Comdr. Chaney Thomas, U.S.N., and her other officers were Lieuts. G. H. Burrage and A. J. Heppburn, Ensigns C. S. Kempf and A. N. Mitchell, Asst. Surg. C. S. Butler and Asst. Paymaster G. Skipwith, and Acting Warrant Machinist C. Crater, all of the Navy, and Major A. B. Alexander, H. C. Fassett and F. M. Chamberlain, of the Fish Commission service.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander-in-Chief—Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

S. O. SEPT. 13, H.Q.A.
The leave granted Capt. Geo. F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., is extended one month.

Capt. Henry L. Ripley, Adjutant, 3d Cav., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Leave for two months granted Contract Surg. Wm. J. Endera.

The following board of officers is appointed to meet at West Point for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Jas. D. Glennan, surgeon; Capt. Geo. H. Sands, 8th Cav.; Capt. James K. Thompson, 18th Inf.; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Herman Glade, 4th Inf., recorder. The following officers will report before the above board for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Wm. Kelly, Jr., 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Geo. T. Summerlin, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Danl. C. Berry, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 5th Cav., is assigned to duty with the 15th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. John McClintock, 9th Cav., will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kohe, to Fort Riley, for duty pertaining to maneuvers.

S. O. Sept. 13, relating to Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E. is revoked.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Eli L. Admire, 2d Inf., of his commission as an officer, accepted to take effect Sept. 15.

1st Lieut. Harrison Hall, A.C., transferred from 10th Battery, F.A., to 7th Company, C.A.

1st Lieut. Louis L. Boileau, A.C., transferred from unassigned list to 10th Battery, Field Artillery.

ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS ETC.

James Burke, of Illinois, to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.

CAVALRY ARMY.

1st Lieut. Oia W. Bell, 3d Cav., to be Captain Aug. 22, 1902, vice McCormick, 7th Cav., detailed as Commissary.

Lieut. Col. Argall G. Henniesse, 11th Cav., to be Colonel Sept. 13, 1902, vice Rafferty, 5th Cav., deceased.

Major William Stanton, 8th Cav., to be Lieut. Col., Sept. 13, 1902, vice Henniesse, 11th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., to be Major, Sept. 13, 1902, vice Stanton, 8th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Abraham G. Lot, 8th Cav., to be Captain Sept. 13, 1902, vice Cheever, 6th Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. James P. Castleman, 18th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant of Cavalry (by transfer) with rank from Aug. 15, 1902.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, Artillery Corps, to be Colonel, Sept. 11, 1902, vice Burbank, retired from active service.

Major Constantine Chase, Artillery Corps, to be Lieut. Col., Sept. 11, 1902, vice Mills, promoted.

Capt. Lotus Niles, Artillery Corps, to be Major, Sept. 11, 1902, vice Chase, promoted.

G. O. 101, SEPT. 16, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, and until measures are taken by the Ordnance Department with the view of strengthening the racers of the 12-inch mortar carriages or diminishing the strains now brought upon them, no firings will be made with the mortar carriages to attain the twelfth zone, including ranges from 10,000 yards to 12,500 yards, requiring a muzzle velocity of 1,325 f. s. with an 800-pound projectile. A muzzle ve-

locity greater than 1,250 f. s., which will be sufficient to attain a maximum range of 11,000 yards, will not be used.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
WM. H. CARTER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., A.G.O.

CIRCULAR 4, SEPT. 15, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes instructions for the care and preservation of artillery material. Instruction is given for mounting the 12-inch mortar carriages, plugging projectiles, painting projectiles, position of mortar and powder charges for mortar.

CIRCULAR 44, SEPT. 16, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Extra-duty pay on and after April 26, 1902. Question of credit to a disbursing officer for payments made on and after that date. The Comptroller in announcing his decision, among other things says: Section 6, of the act of April 26, 1896 (30 Stat., 362), provides: That in time of war the pay of proper enlisted men shall be increased 20 per centum over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law. Provided, that in time of war no additional increased compensation shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duty.

Captain Walker, 8th Inf., contends that he had no notice of the passage of said act until after the payments had been made, inasmuch as the first mail to arrive in Alaska after the passage of the act was on or about July 13, 1896, which brought him notice of the passage of the act.

The accounting officers are powerless to give favorable consideration to the officer's contention. The act is mandatory, and they have no discretion in carrying into effect its plain provisions. The act took effect on the date of its approval by the President; namely, April 26, 1896, and payments of extra-duty pay on or after date were in contravention of law, and a disbursing officer making them can not, under the law, have credit for same in the settlement of his accounts. If the soldier who received the extra-duty pay has money due him for increase of his pay proper, or otherwise, an amount sufficient to offset the overpayment to him should be withheld and carried to the credit of Captain Walker in his accounts. If there is nothing due such soldier, then there is nothing for Captain Walker to do but to reimburse the Government from his private fund for the amount erroneously paid by him, or else seek relief through Congressional enactment.

The action of the auditor in disallowing the several items is affirmed.

CIRCULAR 45, SEPT. 17, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury for the information and guidance of all concerned. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

Duly subpoenaed witnesses who attend courts-martial in the Philippine Islands are entitled to per diem pay and mileage allowed witnesses in attendance upon United States courts, i. e., \$1.50 per day for each day actually in attendance upon the court and five cents a mile for going from their place of residence to the place of trial and five cents a mile for returning.

An employee of the civil government of the Philippine Islands who is paid from insular funds of the islands is not held to be in the employ of the United States.

G. O. 2, SEPT. 19, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The Headquarters, Band, and 3d Battalion, 18th Infantry, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and the 1st and 3d Battalions (except Company L), same regiment, at Fort Logan, Col., will proceed by rail to Fort Riley, Kan., to participate in the maneuvers to be held at that place, timing their departure so as to arrive not later than Sept. 20.

Major G. E. Bushnell, surgeon, U. S. A., as medical officer, and two acting hospital stewards and eight privates of the hospital corps, will accompany the command from Fort Logan, and Capt. W. P. Lewis, Asst. Surg., as medical officer, Hospital Steward Henry Bunker, and four privates of the hospital corps, will accompany the command from Fort D. A. Russell.

Commanding officers will give careful attention to training and detaining their commands, and will give timely notice to the Adjutant General, Maneuver Division, at Fort Riley, of their expected arrival at that post and by what route they will arrive.

CIRCULAR 5, SEPT. 19, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The requirements of A.R. 155 having been frequently overlooked or disregarded at some of the posts in this Department, the paragraph is published for the guidance of all concerned and its provisions will be hereafter strictly complied with:

"155. If an enlisted man deposits money with the company as post commander, the same to be applied for purchase of his discharge, the officer will immediately upon receipt of order for discharge of the man forward the money to a paymaster for deposit under paragraph 156 of the Regulations, and send to the Paymaster General the usual notification of deposit (Form 16, A.G.O.). On return of the deposit book by the paymaster, the final statements can be completed by notation of the deposit thereon, thus showing on their face the total credit of the soldier."

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

A. C. SHARPE, Major of Infantry, A. G.

G. O. 20, SEPT. 2, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

I. When troops in this Department go on practice marches, or into camp for target practice, women and children are forbidden to accompany them, or to go into camp with them.

II. Officers accountable for public property, at posts in this Department who may receive orders for change of station, will thereupon take steps to transfer promptly all property and funds under their charge, obtaining receipts therefor, and will not, except in urgent cases, admitting of no delay, and then by authority from these headquarters, take departure for their new station until such transfer of property and funds is completed.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. K. EVANS, Major of Infantry, A. G.

G. O. 22, SEPT. 5, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The number of exterior lights which may be burned when necessary at Fort Casey, Wash., is increased to twenty-four (24). G.O. No. 10, current series, from these headquarters is modified accordingly.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. K. EVANS, Major of Infantry, A. G.

G. O. 12, SEPT. 10, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Enjoins C. O. of the several posts in this Department to exercise the greatest care to prevent the loss or damage of barracks, quarters, and other public property by fire, and announces the precautions to be observed.

A commissioned officer, detailed as fire marshal by the post commander, will make a careful inspection at least once a month, with the object of making sure that the precautionary measures set forth above are carried out. As far as practicable the command at each post will be divided into three detachments, of such relative size as the post commander may prescribe, the first being charged with the duty of extinguishing fire; the second, with preventing the spread of fire to neighboring buildings; and the third, with rescuing property from burning or endangered buildings.

Fire drill will be held as often as practicable. Should any damage by fire be caused through neglect of any of the foregoing precautions, the post commander will be held personally responsible therefor.

G. O. 18, SEPT. 8, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Capt. Joseph T. Crabbe, Q.M., is relieved from duty as Acting Chief Commissary of the District, and in charge of the supply depot of the Submarine Base, San Juan, P.R., to take effect about Sept. 15, 1902, and Second Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Artillery Corps, is detailed in his stead.

G. O. 22, JULY 13, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.
The undersigned relinquishes command of the 5th Separate Brigade.
E. S. GODFREY, Col. 9th Cav., Commanding.

G. O. 23, JULY 13, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.
In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated July 9, 1902, the undersigned assumes command of the 5th Separate Brigade.
FRANK D. BALDWIN, Brigadier General U.S.A., Commanding.

G. O. 24, JULY 13, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.
First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th U.S. Inf., having been appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., on the 2d inst., is announced as aide-de-camp to the Brigade Commander.
By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain, 3d U.S. Inf., A. G.

G. O. 25, JULY 10, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.
I. That portion of the Island of Paragua and islands adjacent thereto lying north of 10 degrees north latitude, the Island of Dumarán and the Calamianes and Cuyos groups of islands having been placed under civil control in Act No. 422, U.S. Philippine Commission, so much of G. O. No. 19, C. S., these headquarters, as relates to the inspection of the accounts of the municipal officials in said territory, by officers of the Army, is revoked.
II. The commanding officer of Puerto Princesa, Paragua, will cause the accounts of the municipal officials in the Island of Paragua and islands adjacent thereto, south of 10 degrees north latitude, to be inspected and audited once a month.
By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain, 3d U.S. Inf., A. G.

G. O. 26, JULY 21, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.
In view of the inability of the quartermaster's department to obtain lime for disinfection, for the purpose of securing a more sanitary and healthful condition of the dry-earth closets pertaining to the respective troops in this brigade, and for the protection of the public health, commanding officers are directed to have collected and dried a sufficient quantity of earth for use in dry-earth closets and such other disinfecting purposes as occasion may demand.

G. O. 27, JULY 21, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.
Commanding officers of stations will at once procure and keep on hand five hundred (500) rounds of rifle ball cartridges per man for their commands. Each enlisted man of the line in the brigade will always carry one hundred (100) rounds of rifle ammunition in his cartridge belt, and will also have securely attached to the belt a first aid package. The ammunition (400 rounds per man) which is in the hands of the troops, as above directed, will be stored in a suitable place, where it will be properly guarded at all times.
By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain, 3d U.S. Inf., A. G.

G. O. 21, SEPT. 3, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
Publishes the consolidated record of scores made by competitors at the Department Infantry Competition, held at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in connection with the Infantry Competition for the Department of California, Aug. 2, 4, 5 and 6, 1902:

Names, Rank, Company and Regt.	Total	Total	Final Order.
Davidson, Richard N., sgt., G, 17th Inf.	322	210	532 1
Black, Edward K., sgt., H, 17th Inf.	288	193	521 2
Eve, William J., sgt., H, 17th Inf.	281	172	453 3
Johnson, John H., Pvt., D, 17th Inf.	280	122	448 4
Dickson, Noah J., Pvt., B, 17th Inf.	274	182	426 5
Miller, Howard A., sgt., A, 17th Inf.	273	129	404 6
Koehenderfer, Joseph, corpl., I, 17th Inf.	258	145	403 7
Wachter, George, sgt., F, 17th Inf.	250	143	403 8
McKamey, John, Pvt., E, 17th Inf.	231	121	402 9
Oxenhauer, Theodore, corpl., C, 17th Inf.	228	149	377 10
Rhodes, John, corpl., K, 17th Inf.	241	106	347 11
Wahl, Fred W., sgt., M, 17th Inf.	209	99	308 12
Keene, Forest E., sgt., L, 17th Inf.	199	88	227 13

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Leave for one month is granted Col. Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1902. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, will sail for Manila on the steamer leaving San Francisco, on or about Oct. 1, 1902. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)
The following changes in the stations and duties of the Inspectors General are ordered: Col. Ernest A. Garlington, from duty in the Department of the Lakes to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Inspector General Department of California. Col. Charles H. Heyl, from duty as assistant to the Inspector General of the Army, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Inspector General, Department of Lakes. Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, from duty in the Department of the Missouri to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty in office of Inspector General. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)
Leave for one month is granted Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
The leave granted to Col. Stephen W. Grosbeck, Judge Advocate, is extended two months. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.
Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel L. Kemp, now at Governors Island, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Keogh, Mont., via Louisville, Ky., with permission to delay one month en route. (Sept. 11, H.Q.A.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. C. T. Ward, Fort Totten, New York, will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., for temporary duty in connection with the maneuvers at that post. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M., to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Capt. William R. Grove, commissary, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty in connection with the supply of troops during the Army maneuvers at that place. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)
Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., will proceed not later than Sept. 27, 1902, from Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Mich., for station at the latter post during the absence of Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., in Washington, D.C. (Sept. 14, D.C.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Hospital Steward Emil Walter, now on detached service at Fort Terry, N.Y., will on Oct. 15, 1902, be relieved from further duty at Fort Myer, Va., and sent to Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory, for duty. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. gen., from further

duty in the office of the surgeon general of the Army. He will retain station in Washington, as a member of the examining boards appointed in par. 13, S.O. 19, Jan. 25, 1902, and par. 2, S.O. 25, Feb. 2, 1901, H.Q.A. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)

Col. Calvin De Witt, asst. surg. gen., is detailed president of the faculty of the Army Medical School, to relieve Col. Charles Smart, asst. surg. general. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg., now on duty at the U.S. General Hospital, San Francisco, will proceed to Honolulu, on the first available steamer leaving San Francisco, for temporary duty, relieving Col. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surg. general. Colonel Girard upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surg. gen., will upon his arrival in San Francisco, report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. I. E. Bennett, asst. surg., is honorably discharged, to take effect Oct. 15, 1902, his services being no longer required. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., will proceed from New York City to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty in connection with the military maneuvers to be held at that station in September and October. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. John N. Goitra, from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Julius Leiblinger, General Hospital, Washington, Barracks, will report to the C.O. of his present station for duty. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Philip G. Wales, asst. surg., will report in person to Col. Calvin De Witt, asst. surg. gen., president of the examining board convened at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 11, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William O. Davies, asst. surg., is honorably discharged, to take effect Oct. 15, 1902, his services being no longer required. (Sept. 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Alva K. Hull, will proceed from Fort Logan, Col., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty with the artillery battalion on practice march. (Sept. 8, D. Col.)

Leave for twenty-one days to take effect on or about Sept. 15, is granted Contract Surg. M. F. Clausius, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Sept. 4, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., and Privates Silvan O. Babcock and Willard A. Long, H.C., now temporarily at Fort Miché, will remain on duty at that post until further orders. (Sept. 15, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, having reported his arrival in San Francisco, Cal., will assume charge of the medical supply depot at San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. John D. Hall, deputy surgeon general, who will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to Manila; Major Jefferson L. Keene, surg., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office; 1st Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., and will report at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for temporary duty; Major Walter D. McCaw, surg., upon the arrival at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., of 1st Lieut. Gosman, will report to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office and as member of the faculty of the Army Medical School; Col. Charles L. Heilmann, asst. surg. gen., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of California, to relieve Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as chief surgeon of Department of the Lakes. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. George W. Mathews, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Terry, and will return to Fort Warren. (Sept. 1, D.E.)
Leave for 7 days is granted Contract Surg. J. W. Richards, (Ft. Mott, Sept. 12.)
Leave for one week is granted Lieut. J. W. Grisinger, A.S. (Ft. Totten, Sept. 13.)
Hospital Steward G. Knapp will proceed to Fort MacKenzie, Wyo. (Ft. McHenry, Sept. 10.)
Hospital Steward Ernest Grosjohann will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Ft. Barrancas, Sept. 13.)
Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.)
Leave of absence for three months is granted Col. Justus M. Brown, Surg. Gen., to take effect upon the assignment of a medical officer to take charge of the medical supply depot in New York City, New York, during his absence. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.)
Contract Surgeon James R. Mount will proceed at once to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to accompany troops to Alaska, and return to his station at the Depot of Recruit Instruction. (Sept. 9, D.Cal.)
Contract Surgeon Halsey L. Wood will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to the Quartermaster, Army Transport Warren, for duty as transport surgeon on that vessel, to relieve Capt. Donald P. McCord, Asst. Surg. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.)
Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. W. E. Lippl, Asst. Surg. (Sept. 15, Q.E.)
1st Lieut. Frank Baker, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and accompany Companies E and F, 15th Inf., to Monterey, Calif. (Sept. 11, D.Cal.)
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, Asst. Surg., Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 11, D.Cal.)
Contract Surgeon Halsey L. Wood to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with and to accompany the companies of Eighth Regiment ordered to Fort Lawton, Wash. Upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Contract Surgeon Wood will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty on the transport Warren. (Sept. 11, D.Cal.)
Hospital Steward Ivan N. Karlson will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.)
Hospital Steward James W. Baird is relieved from further duty at Fort McDowell, and will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (Sept. 6, D.Cal.)
1st Lieut. C. C. Collins, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. Sept. 6, D. Cal.)
Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Barrancas, Fla., vice Contract Surg. Frederic E. Jenkins, relieved. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)
Hospital Steward Heinrich Vennemann, military hospital, Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory, upon arrival of Hospital Steward Emil Walter, will be sent to Manila. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)
Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Henry L. Brown. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Carl Darnall, asst. surg., in addition to his present duties in the office of the Surgeon General, is detailed for duty as assistant professor of hygiene at the Army Medical School in Washington. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, assistant surgeon, is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.
The leave granted Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, deputy paymaster general, is extended two months. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, duty at Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., and to establish an office at that place. (Sept. 11, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Robert S. Smith, paymaster, will proceed from Manila to New York City, N.Y. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. William D. Connor, C.E., from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers and at the post of Washington Barracks, to take effect not later than Oct. 1, 1902, and will take station at New London, Conn. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. James W. Dawes, paymaster. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, having reported his arrival in San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty in that department. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major Harry L. Rees, paymaster, from duty at Chicago, Illinois, to Portland, Ore., for duty in that city, relieving Capt. William B. Schofield, paymaster, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty in that city. Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, from duty in San Juan, Porto Rico, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for instructions. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
Capt. William C. Langitt, C.E., in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, not later than Sept. 20, 1902, for duty as engineer officer of that department, Captain Langitt retaining his present station at Portland, Ore. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report in person not later than Sept. 24, 1902, to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., for duty as chief ordnance officer of his staff during the maneuvers at that post. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.)
Col. H. H. C. Dunworthy, signal officer, will proceed to Providence, R.I., to inspect iron telegraph wire for use of the Signal Corps. (Sept. 17, D.E.)

1ST CAVALRY-COL. A. B. WELLS.
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st Cav., is further extended ten days. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY-COL. E. L. HUGGINS.
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 4, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., military attache. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY-COL. A. E. WOODSON.
Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d Cav., to take effect Nov. 15, 1902. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)
Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., unassigned, and now on general recruiting service in Birmingham, Ala., is hereby assigned to Troop 1, 3d Cav. (Sept. 8.)
Capt. John B. McDonald, 3d Cav., is hereby appointed Q.M. of the regiment vice Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., relieved. (3d Cav. Sept. 8.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 10, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3rd Cav. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.)
7TH CAVALRY-COL. T. A. BALDWIN.
Capt. Ola W. Bell, recently promoted from First Lieut. 7th Cav., is assigned to the 7th Cav., Troop C, to date from Aug. 22, 1902, vice McCormick, detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department. Capt. Bell will join his troop. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY-COL. L. H. RUCKER.
Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 8th Cav., to take effect about Oct. 15, 1902. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)
9TH CAVALRY-COL. E. S. GODFREY.
Leave for six days is granted Capt. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., recruiting officer. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
Capt. George W. Moses, 9th Cav., is assigned to Troop C, of that regiment, vice Capt. John B. Christian, who will remain unassigned, to a troop until further orders. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. Henry Gibbons, 9th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting the arrival of his regiment from the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 5, D.Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY-COL. J. A. AUGUR.
Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., will report in person not later than Sept. 24, 1902, at Fort Riley, Kas., to Major Gen. John C. Bates, for duty pertaining to the maneuvers at that post. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted Capt. James S. Parker, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)
12TH CAVALRY-COL. W. C. FORBUSH.
Leave for four months is granted Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
13TH CAVALRY-COL. E. M. HAYES.
The extension of leave granted Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., is further extended one month and twenty-three days, to take effect about Oct. 4, 1902. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted to 1st Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav., is extended five days. (Sept. 5, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY-COL. T. C. LERO.
Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, 14th Cav. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.)
Leave for ten days is granted Capt. J. McI. Carter, 14th Cav., Fort Logan, Col. (Sept. 6, D. Col.)
ARTILLERY CORPS.
COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
Leave for two months is granted Chaplain Barton W. Perry, A.C., to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1902. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., A.C., now on leave, will join his proper station not later than Sept. 25, 1902. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)
The 88th Co. C. A., now temporarily on duty at Fort Mansfield, is assigned to that post for station. (Sept. 15, D.E.)
The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. J. S. Hardin, A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (Sept. 15, D.E.)
Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis, A.C. (Sept. 15, D.E.)
Leave for twenty days is granted Major Clermont L. Best, A.C. (Sept. 15, D.E.)
Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C., is relieved from special duty at these headquarters and will join his company (the 1st) at Fort Monroe. (Sept. 16, D.E.)
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1902, is hereby granted Capt. W. E. Cole, A.C. (Sept. 14, D.E.)
The retirement from active service by the President, Sept. 11, 1902, of Col. James B. Burbank, A.C., by operation of law is announced. (Sept. 11, H.Q.A.)
Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, vice Major John D. C. Hoskins, A.C., relieved. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.)
Leave for twenty-two days, to take effect about Oct. 2, is granted 1st Lieut. S. Y. Britt, A.C. (Sept. 12, D.E.)
Leave for ten days, to take effect about Oct. 4, 1902, is granted Capt. S. B. Jordan, A.C. (Sept. 13, D.E.)
So much of G.O. 93, Aug. 8, 1902, H.Q.A., as directs the following named officers to proceed not later than Sept. 30, 1902, to join their respective batteries is amended so as to direct the officers concerned to proceed in due time to enable their respective batteries at Fort Riley, Kas., not later than Sept. 25, 1902: 2d Lieut. John P. Terrell, A.C. (6th Battery, Field Art.); 3d Lieut. William M. Davis, A.C. (6th Battery, Field Art.); 3d Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg, A.C. (7th Battery, Field Art.); 3d Lieut. William F. Morrison, A.C. (7th Battery, Field Art.); 2d Lieut. Stephen Abbot, A.C. (20th Battery, Field Art.) (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.)

Major C. L. Best, A.C., relinquished command of post (Fort Terry, Sept. 15).
Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 22, is granted Capt. John K. Cree, A.C. (Sept. 17, D.E.).
Lieut. R. L. McKenney, A.C., is detailed adjutant. (Fort Warren, Sept. 15).
Lieut. S. Avery, Jr., is detailed adjutant and Summary Court. (Fort Howard, Sept. 13).
Lieut. J. V. Green is detailed to conduct examination of applicants for school of electrician sergeant. (Fort Caswell, Sept. 12).
Lieut. M. J. Jameson, A.C., is detailed to conduct examination of Sergt. F. Overhiser, 10th Co., for entrance to school for gunnery specialist at Fort Monroe. (Fort Greble, Sept. 11).
Lieut. Carl E. Wiggins, A.C., is detailed adjutant. (Fort Delaware, Sept. 11).
Lieut. F. S. Gignoux, A.C., is detailed adjutant and recruiting officer. (Fort Williams, Sept. 10).
Lieut. A. L. Rhoades, A.C., is detailed adjutant. (Fort Strong, Sept. 12).
Sergt. A. Buck, 26th Co., is detailed acting sergeant major. (Fort Mansfield, Sept. 11).
Corporal F. P. Fenniger, 11th Co., Fort Dade has been promoted to sergeant.
Corporals J. C. Sablett and R. Veerboom, 122d Co., Fort Columbus have been promoted to sergeants.
The funeral of the late Private William Redican, 11th Battery, took place with funeral honors from Fort Hamilton, Sept. 14.
Corporal Thos. B. Smith, 14th Co., Fort Screven, has been promoted to sergeant.
The funeral of the late Private Geo. W. Huff, 11th Battery, took place at Fort Hamilton with military honors Sept. 18.
Corp. E. A. Ostermann, 1st Band, Fort Getty, S. C., has been appointed Chief Trumpeter.
Second Lieut. Frank Geere, 31st Coast Art., will proceed to the Department of the Interior, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 5, D.Cal.).
The resignation of 1st Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., A. C., as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 17, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).
2d Lieut. John P. Terrell, A.C., to proceed in due time to enable him to join his battery at Fort Riley, Kas., not later than Sept. 27, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).
The leave granted Col. Charles Morris, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).

1ST INFANTRY—COL. W. QUINTON.

The detail of Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf., on recruiting service, will be extended until such time as he may be pronounced fit by medical authorities for return to his regiment. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.).
The leave granted Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.).

2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., to take effect about Oct. 16, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Frank B. Watson, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.).
Leave for twenty-eight days, to take effect Nov. 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 3d Lieut. William G. Ball, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Sept. 8, D.L.).
Capt. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., is directed to report to Col. Louis H. Rucker, 8th Cav., president of the army retiring board, to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination by the board. Sept. 16, H.Q.A.).

4TH INFANTRY—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Inf. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).
Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Sylvester Bonaffon, 4th Inf., to take effect Dec. 1, 1902, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.).

5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 5th Inf., is changed to sick leave. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.).

6TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf., will report for duty to the commanding officer, 8th Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.).
The companies or the 8th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and the following named officers of that regiment will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and Companies E, F, G and H to Fort Lawton, Wash. Lieut. Col. P. Henry Ray, 1st Lieut. Charles F. Faulkner, Battalion Adjutant, 2d Lieut. Shelton W. Anding, Battalion Quartermaster, and Commissary and Companies I and L to Fort Wright, Wash. Second Lieut. William G. Murchison, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary and Companies K and M to Skagway, Alaska. Before departure from the Presidio of San Francisco, for Skagway, Companies K and M will be fully equipped with winter clothing. (Sept. 10, D.Cal.).

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 16, is granted 2d Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 9th Inf. (Sept. 13, D.E.).
Corp. M. McCarthy and A. Vance, F. 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, have been promoted to Sergeants.

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for four months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf. (Sept. 11, H.Q.A.).
Par. 3, S.O. 101, D. Colo., Major P. G. Wood, 13th Inf., not now desiring to avail himself of the leave therein granted. (Sept. 4, D. Colo.).

13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Major Cornelius Gardner, 13th Inf., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty at the Discharge Camp. (Sept. 9, D.Cal.).
Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., will join his regiment at Fort McDowell, Cal. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.).
Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.).

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Glibreth, 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Sept. 10, D.L.).

15TH INFANTRY—COL. H. C. WARD.

Companies E and F, 15th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Monterey, Cal., and take station reservation at that place. Sept. 9, D.Cal.).
First Lieut. Clark R. Elliott, 15th Inf., will join his company now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.).

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Gowen, 16th Inf., to take effect about Oct. 5, 1902. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.).
Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf. (Sept. 12, D.E.).
The leave for seven days granted Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 12, D.E.).

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Bell, battalion adjutant, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.).

19TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th Inf., is further extended one month on account of sickness. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.).

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

2d Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrence, 20th Inf., now at Colum-

bus Barracks, Ohio, will join his company (B) at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 5, D.L.).
Second Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 14 days. (Sept. 11, D.L.).
Second Lieut. Henry M. Nelly is assigned to Company D, 20th Inf., stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. First Lieut. G. M. Cralle, Battalion Adjutant, is assigned to the 1st Battalion, vice 1st Lieut. G. M. Grimes, Battalion Adjutant, relieved as Battalion Adjutant, 1st Lieut. C. N. Nettles is appointed Battalion Adjutant, and assigned to the 2d Battalion, vice 1st Lieut. G. M. Cralle, assigned to 1st Battalion. Lieutenants Cralle and Nettles will report to their respective battalion commanders for instructions. (20th Inf., Sept. 15).

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. Doster, 21st Inf., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.).

23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave from Oct. 7 to Oct. 22, inclusive, is hereby granted 2d Lieut. John R. Brewer, 23d Inf. (Sept. 12, D.E.).

24TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

The leave granted to Capt. Ernest E. Gose, 24th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (Sept. 2, D.D.).
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted to Major John C. Dent, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (Sept. 5, D.D.).
Capt. Thomas T. Prissell, 24th Inf., from duty with the 3d Infantry, and will proceed to join his company at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.).
The leave granted Capt. William Black, 24th Inf., is extended two months. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).
Leave for three months is granted Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., to take effect about Oct. 15, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

The leave granted Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., is extended three months. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.).
The leave granted 1st Lieut. James McD. Comer, 25th Inf., is extended three months. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.).
Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bunde, 25th Inf., to take effect upon the return to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, of the 25th Infantry from the fall maneuvers. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.).
Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf., having reported his arrival in San Francisco, will join his regiment. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.).
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander J. MacNab, Jr., 25th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.).
Leave for two months is granted Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.).

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

So much of par. 17, S.O. 194, Aug. 18, 1902, H.Q.A., as directs 1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 26th Inf., to join his regiment is amended so as to direct him to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and enter the general hospital at that post for observation and treatment. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.).
Leave for six days, to take effect on or about Sept. 25, 1902, is granted Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., recruiting office. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.).

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 10, D.Cal.).
First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 26th Inf., having reported, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation. (Sept. 9, D.Cal.).
Major George F. Cooke, 26th Inf., will proceed on the next available army transport sailing from San Francisco to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 8, D.Cal.).

27TH INFANTRY—COL. T. F. FORBES.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of the sick leave granted him, May 15, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).
1st Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, 27th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).

30TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.
Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Reg., having completed duties in connection with the Dept. Infantry Competition and other rifle competitions will return to San Juan, by steamer sailing from New York, Sept. 20. (Sept. 15, D.E.).

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Albert Lang, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 17, 1902. (Sept. 17, H.Q.A.).

FORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

The following named officers will report at Fort Riley, not later than Sept. 24, 1902, to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., for duty pertaining to the maneuvers at that post: Major John G. D. Knight, C.E.; Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E.; Capt. David Du B. Galliard, C.E.; Capt. Harry H. 20th Inf. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.).
The following named officers will report in person at Fort Riley, Kas., not later than Sept. 24, 1902, for duty pertaining to the maneuvers at that post: Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., and Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf. (Sept. 15, H.Q.A.).

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Pegram Whitworth, from the 28th Inf., to the 19th Inf.; Capt. James Ronayne, from the 19th Inf., to the 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Austin F. Prescott, from the 28th Inf., to the 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Loud, from the 7th Inf., to the 28th Inf.; Captain Ronayne and from the 7th Inf., in the Division of the Philippines. Captain Whitworth and Lieutenant Prescott will join the regiments to which they are transferred when Captain Ronayne and Lieutenant Loud join the 28th Infantry. (Sept. 11, H.Q.A.).

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, from the 19th Inf., to the 4th Inf., Co. I; 1st Lieut. Juan A. Boyle, from the 4th Inf., to the 19th Inf., Co. D. (Sept. 12, H.Q.A.).

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet William C. Fite, third class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Sept. 13, H.Q.A.).

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major William T. Wood, 20th Inf.; Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 3d Cav., and Capt. Robert W. Mearns, commissary, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 15, 1902, to examine into the qualifications of Sergeant Hiram A. Havens, U. S. Inf., on duty at the recruiting station, South Bend, Ind., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Sept. 11, D.L.).
An army retiring board is ordered to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the examination of officers. Detail Col. Louis H. Rucker, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, deputy commissary general; Major Harry O. Perley, surg.; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg.; First Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., 8th Cav. recorder. (Sept. 16, H.Q.A.).

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers now temporarily on duty in the artillery districts of New London and Narragansett will stand relieved Sept. 15, and will then proceed to join their respective stations: Major L. H. Walker, from Fort Mansfield, R.I., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major Medore Crawford, from Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Fort Schuyler; Major C. L. Best, from

Fort Terry, N.Y., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major J. A. Lundeen, from Fort Wetherill, R.I., to Fort Caswell, N.C.; Major H. A. Reed, from Fort Michie, N.Y., to Fort Getty, S.C. (Sept. 12, D.E.).

It having been officially represented to the reviewing authority that the record of the G.C.M., in the case of Private Archibald L. Cole, 81st Co., Coast Art., published in S.O. 192, H.Q. Dept. of the East, 1902, was not, in an essential particular, a true record of the action of the court, so much of its sentence as remains unexecuted is remitted, and Private Cole will be released from confinement and returned to duty with his company. In this connection the court is reminded that it, as a whole, is responsible for its record; that the instrument acted upon by the reviewing authority was duly authenticated by its president and judge advocate, and that the miscarriage of justice in the case of this prisoner is due to the court's negligence in the preparation and verification of its record. (S.O. 210, Sept. 12, D.E.).

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.**DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.**

Second Lieut. H. E. Clearman and J. R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts, now at Catbalogan, Samar, and Erenas, Samar, respectively, will report June 20 to Major Frank Taylor, 15th Inf., President of the Examining Board at Calbayog, Samar, for re-examination for appointment to a commission in the Regular Army. (June 16, D.S.P.).
Second Lieut. B. G. Rutenbutter, 1st Inf., now at Oras, Samar, will report June 25 to Major F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., President of the Examining Board at Borongan, Samar, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (June 18, D.S.P.).

Capt. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., now at Balangiga, Samar, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Errington, 11th Inf., now at Tacloban, Leyte, will report June 27, 1902, to Lieut. Col. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., President of the Examining Board at Tacloban, Leyte, for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (June 18, D.S.P.).

Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 27th Inf., now at Malabang, Mindanao, will report June 22, 1902, to Major C. Richard, surgeon, President of the Examining Board at Zamboanga, Mindanao, for examination for promotion. (June 18, D.S.P.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Cebu, Island of Cebu, June 25, 1902, for the examination of Regimental Qm. Sergt. G. H. Zautner, 25th Inf., and other candidates for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U.S.A. Detail: Major W. P. Evans, 25th Inf.; Capt. J. E. Woodward, 25th Inf.; Capt. P. J. Morrow, Q.M., 25th Inf. (June 18, D.S.P.).

Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., now at Catbalogan, Samar, will proceed to Manila, 1st Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 21, D.S.P.).

Capt. Edward T. Gibson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (July 1, D.S.P.).

Contract Dental Surg. John D. Milliken, will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (July 1, D.S.P.).

An Examining Board will convene at Tacloban, Leyte, July 12, for preliminary examination of such legally qualified applicants for a commission as may be directed to appear before it. Detail: Major W. Whitney, Surgeon, U.S.V.; Major Chas. P. Watts, 5th Cav.; Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick R. de Funiak, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. W. Reno, Asst. Surg., U.S. Army. Lieut. de Funiak will also act as recorder. (July 2, D.S.P.).

Hospital Steward Virgil D. Guitard will report to Major W. Whitney, Surg., President of the Examining Board at Tacloban, for preliminary examination as to his fitness for appointment to a commission in the regular army. (July 2, D.S.P.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Cebu, Island of Cebu, July 5, 1902, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. T. F. Forbes, 25th Inf.; Major F. A. Smith, U.S. Inf., Inspector General; Major C. J. Grant, 2d Inf.; Capt. A. J. Black, Asst. Surg., U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. F. M. Hartsock, Asst. Surg., U.S.A.; 2d Lieut. R. F. Beebe, Battalion Q.M. and Commissary 29th Inf., Recorder. (July 3, D.S.P.).

Capt. Robert C. Van Vleet, Commissary, 10th Inf., will report July 5, before the Examining Board at Cebu, Cebu, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (July 3, D.S.P.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Malabang, Mindanao, July 6, 1902, for examination of Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Arthur E. Alexander, 27th Inf., and other eligible candidates for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U.S.A. Detail: Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, Q.M., 27th Inf.; Capt. W. C. Rogers, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. G. Peck, 27th Inf. (July 3, D.S.P.).

Capt. Robert Van Vleet, Commissary, 10th Inf., now sick in the Base Hospital, will proceed to Manila, P.I., 1st Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (July 7, D.S.P.).

2d Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will report to Major Charles Richard, Surgeon, President of the Examining Board at that station for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (July 7, D.S.P.).

2d Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, 10th Inf., now at Cottabato Mindanao, will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for examination for promotion. (July 8, D.S.P.).

2d Lieut. Wilford Tryman, 28th Inf., now at Iloilo, Panay, is detailed as signal officer of the Island of Panay, relieving 2d Lieut. J. P. Caughey, 29th Inf. (July 8, D.S.P.).

Major William P. Evans, 25th Inf., will proceed to Manila, P.I., 1st Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 9, D.S.P.).

Capt. John E. Hill, Asst. Surg., will upon departure of Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, take temporary charge of the office and duties of the chief surgeon of the Department, in addition to his present duties. (July 9, D.S.P.).

Major Alfred E. Bradley, Surg., now at Malabang, Mindanao, will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, P.I., for duty. (July 9, D.S.P.).

Major Thomas B. Anderson, Surg., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (July 21, D.S.P.).

FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.

1st Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner, Asst. Surg., will report at medical supply depot, Iloilo, for duty.

1st Lieut. George P. Heard, Asst. Surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the Brigade for duty in connection with the sanitation of Iloilo.

1st Lieut. Kent Nelson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Santa Barbara, Panay, for temporary duty, relieving Contract Surg. George F. Adair, who will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty in connection with the sanitation of Iloilo.

Contract Dental Surg. J. R. Bernheim is assigned to duty at Iloilo, P.I. (July 15, 5th Sep. Brigade.).

Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav., will return to Capiz, Panay, his proper station. (July 23, 5th Sep. Brigade.).

1st Lieut. H. A. Hanigan, 5th Inf., will proceed by first available transportation to join his proper station. (July 23, 5th Sep. Brigade.).

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

RUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 7.

CROCK—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 17 for Manila.

DIX—At Manila.

EGBERT—At San Francisco.

GRANT—At San Francisco.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KITPATRICK—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 14.

LAWTON—San Francisco.

LOGAN—Arrived Manila, Aug. 28.

MCLELLAN—Manila.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

RELIFF—San Francisco.

SEWARD—Sailed to Manila, Aug. 17.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Sept. 4 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at Manila Sept. 16.

THOMAS—San Francisco.

WARREN—At Seattle.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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Army and Navy Journal.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY date Febru-
ary 28, 1901, will transfer with any 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry
with date anywhere near February 28, 1901. Address
R. F. G., care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, commission
1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry.
Address: "Life Guards," Army and Navy Journal.

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The official Army Register for 1902 has finally been
published by the War Department, and a limited supply
has been received from the printer and distributed. In
a recent issue we gave the salient features of the new
Register, which we compiled from the advance proof sheets
received at the War Department. The Register bears
date of July 1, 1902, and is correct up to that day. In
the very near future it will be generally distributed to
the Army.

The Vital Question



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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902.

STOPPING NAVAL INCREASE.

There appears to be a division of sentiment in the
Navy as to the construction of additional ships before
Congress has provided a large increase in the commis-
sioned personnel. We are informed upon the best of
authority that the Secretary of the Navy will not ask
Congress for additional ships during the coming session,
but will confine his recommendations for adding to the
Navy's strength to an urgent presentation of the need for
an increase in the number of officers commensurate with
the growth in ships. It is also stated that the leading
members of the House and Senate Committees on Naval
Affairs have favored a limitation of the appropriations
for the construction of ships to each alternate session of
Congress. We feared that such would be the case when
the 56th Congress established a precedent and refused
to authorize any additional construction. At that time
the reason given by the naval committees was that the
Navy itself was divided on many important features of
construction and that, until an agreement had been
reached by the technical experts, it would be better for
Congress to wait.

As we showed last week, never before in its history
has the Navy been so in need of commissioned officers.
It is the belief of many officers high in authority that
the method of adding to the commissioned strength by each
year selecting six warrant officers and giving them com-
missions cannot be depended upon. Not since the law
passed has there been a year when the whole six have
been obtained. Those who have applied have not, many
of them, been able to meet the requirements. The Naval
Academy is at present the only dependence for providing
the Navy with its officers, and Congress should be urged
by the President and the Secretary of the Navy to grant
relief. The shipbuilding program should be carried out
as it is now more necessary than it ever has been in the
history of the country that we have a large Navy. Our
interests abroad and at home have expanded to such an ex-
tent within the past five years that we are now considered
as a possible powerful factor in all political and commer-
cial moves on the world's checkerboard. To keep this
position, to protect our colonies, and to preserve our in-
stitutions, commercial supremacy and maintain the dig-
nity of our Government, a well equipped and modern
Navy is an imperative need. As long as we keep pace
with others in the building up and strengthening of our
military forces on shore and afloat so long, and only so
long, will we be safe in the position we have taken re-
garding Central and South America.

We are glad to learn that the General Board of the
Navy, which will resume its sessions in Washington next
week, will immediately take up the question of naval
increase for the next session of Congress. The members
of this board are officers of high professional standing
and integrity, and, we are informed, believe in a well-
defined program for increasing the Navy, both in the
floating strength and in its personnel, each and every year.
A recommendation to this effect will be made in the near
future to the Secretary of the Navy, whom we hope will
be persuaded to change his mind as to making further
recommendations for additional ships.

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

It seems very probable that the President will take
up the matter of the arrangement of the 1st and 2d lieut-
enants of the Artillery Corps according to their lineal
rank as determined by the Secretary of War. Probably
many officers of the Artillery Corps have wondered why
the nine vacancies in the grade of captain and the eight
vacancies in the grade of 1st lieutenant have been allowed
to remain unfilled for so many weeks, we might say
months. Back of this matter there is a most interesting
story, and one which we are sure will be considered of
great importance by 1st and 2d lieutenants of the Ar-

tillery Corps. During the last part of the last session of Congress we devoted considerable space to explaining the theory upon which Secretary Root had worked in arranging the 1st and 2d lieutenants of the Artillery Corps according to their lineal rank. We also stated at the time that there was considerable objection to the Secretary's determination to arrange these officers, not according to their dates of appointment under the various six increments to the Artillery, but as if they all held appointments dated Feb. 2, 1901. Since the official announcement of the lineal rank of officers in these grades, there have been no promotions to fill the vacancies in the grade of captain and 1st lieutenant.

In the first place we think we are safe in stating that Secretary Root has never rendered any "decision" in this matter, but has acted upon his conclusion that the officers appointed to the Artillery Corps to fill the original vacancies in determining their lineal standing, no matter whether they received their appointments under the first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth increment. In filling the vacancies in the Cavalry and Infantry arms created by the same act, all of the new appointees were commissioned from Feb. 2, 1902, and their lineal rank was determined according to prior commissioned service. The Secretary of War believes that the officers who were appointed to the Artillery Corps under the latter increments, and who had long periods of "prior commissioned service" in the Philippines, are entitled to the same consideration in determining their positions on the lineal lists. For this reason he ordered that officers appointed to the Artillery Corps should have their standing determined "according to prior commissioned service," from the date of the act and not from the date of their various appointments.

Now it seems that some powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the President to hold up the promotions among the 1st and 2d lieutenants of the Artillery Corps in order that the "legality" of Secretary Root's order shall be determined. The recess commissions had been made out for the officers entitled to promotion, but were not signed, pending the return to this country of the Secretary of War. It seems very probable that the whole question will now be taken up in the courts, as we are informed that some of the officers, appointed under the first increment, have employed attorneys to look after their interests and to fight the Secretary of War in the matter.

THE GERMAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

The annual maneuvers of the German army, which took place between Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Posen, on Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12, were on a larger scale than ever before, and engaged more than 100,000 troops, including 28,000 cavalry. The operations extended over a territory about thirty miles wide and fifty miles long, the purpose being to test the feasibility of preventing an invasion from Russia across the Vistula River through Schleswig. The invading army, designated the red, consisted of the 5th Corps and fractions of other corps of the German army. It included 26,000 infantry, 17,000 cavalry, four regiments of field artillery, a complement of machine guns, war balloons, wireless telegraphy and complete medical and commissary departments. The defending army, known as the blue, was made up of the 3d Corps and the 1st Division of the Guards of the German army. It included 28,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, five regiments of field artillery and a complement of machine guns, balloons, wireless telegraphy and commissary and medical departments.

The actual maneuvers began on the morning of Sept. 9, and ended in the afternoon of Sept. 12, with an attack on the invaders by the defending army under the personal command of the Emperor, in which the invaders were utterly overwhelmed. The Emperor acted as umpire for both sides. The visiting officers, including Major Generals Corbin and Young and Brigadier General Wood, of the United States Army, were attached to the reds, or Russians. The American officers wore the new drab fatigue uniform of our Army, which, among so many brilliant and highly colored foreign uniforms, was quite distinctive. The Emperor looked the American officers over closely and told General Corbin he thought their uniforms were sensible and in good taste. His Majesty took General Young with him on a trip inside the lines of the blues, and his bearing toward the Americans in every way was most kind.

While these maneuvers, engaging more than a sixth of the entire German army on a peace footing, were tremendously spectacular and imposing, their real importance lies in the tests which they applied to the efficiency of the German military establishment as a whole. What results those tests produced are known only to the board of strategy of the general staff. Back of and underneath the visible operations of these large bodies of troops was the machinery of organization, direction and mobilization of the German army, and it was to test the strength and readiness of this machinery that the maneuvers were primarily intended. The chief value of the maneuvers, therefore, lies in a consideration which is only perceived by the board of strategists at the top of the general staff, while of foreign visitors not even those of the first rank were allowed to see the full meaning of the operations.

The most interesting and the most valuable feature of the German maneuvers, says Poultney Bigelow in the Independent, "is that which is not shown to the visiting stranger—the part that is played before the curtain is rung up, before a single battalion has marched to the

front. I refer to the great German secret 'mobilization.' * * In Germany every cart, every horse, every cow, everything that can serve an army in the event of war, is carefully ticketed against the day when its services will be required. When the Emperor presses a certain button in Berlin every hamlet of the Fatherland feels the throb and responds with the alacrity which we associate with a fire alarm. Every man of fighting age knows just where to report. He finds his uniform and accoutrements ready for him; the horses and carts congregate as if by magic; the very cattle seem to have been trained to expect a glorious 'death by mobilization.' It is in the early stages of the maneuvers that the military student sees what is most precious to him—it is just the thing which foreign military visitors are not invited to see."

Two striking innovations were observed during the maneuvers, namely the use of wireless telegraphy and Boer field tactics. The results of the wireless experiments seem completely satisfactory. The system used was neither the Slaby nor the Marconi, and a description of the apparatus is not available, because visitors at the maneuvers, when they came close to the stations, were requested to retire. The exterior of the apparatus is simply a cubical iron box, about three feet each way, mounted on a wagon resembling a gun-carriage, and drawn by four horses. The messages sent were caught on a wire attached to a small balloon several hundred feet above the carriage. These stations were moved freely about the field, the horses sometimes going at full trot, but they were stopped for telegraphing. The operator used a key producing a shrill, metallic sound audible for 100 yards. The cavalry corps in making the detour kept constantly in touch with headquarters through the wireless telegraph, enabling the corps to hasten or retard its movement throughout the 32 miles' ride as, in the judgment of the headquarters staff, changes in the situation were required. It will now be possible to deliver co-ordinate attacks by widely separated divisions in a way hitherto impossible.

Boer tactics were used extensively during the third day of the maneuvers, when the infantry deployed in open order and advanced regardless of regular formation, each man or squad taking advantage of irregularities of the ground for cover and running forward in small sections, instead of in a whole line, lying down again and once more advancing. The artillery, also, instead of being massed on prominent points where guns and gunners would become targets for the enemy's guns, was placed in selected, covered locations, each battery taking up its position without regard to alignment with the others.

The Earl of Dundonald, the new commander of the Canadian Militia, has just issued an order abolishing the sword as a cavalry weapon. A light sword bayonet, to be affixed to the rifle, may be introduced later, but for the present the sword may be used on parade, but not in the field. Mounted troops, Lord Dundonald declares, must depend for efficiency on the rifle, and he recommends that officers and men fit themselves to obtain musketry certificates. The carbines now in use will be replaced gradually by rifles. Rapidity in mounting and dismounting, care of horses, outpost, detached, and reconnaissance work, defense of a position or a bridge, passage of a defile, guarding a convoy, pioneering, shelter trenching, map reading, and tracing a way by compass, sun, stars, etc., are given as among the best exercises to promote efficiency. The cavalry, says Lord Dundonald, should learn all that may be useful from the infantry and the engineers, while preserving the snap and go of the cavalry. Pending the issue of amended regulations, officers are to instruct their men in the simplest drill possible, directing their work solely to rendezvous formation and the getting of the men rapidly into position for unmounted work, saving their horses as much as possible. "This system, the general believes, will render cavalry most efficient and give the greatest opportunities in fighting."

The London Army and Navy Gazette publishes an editorial article on "Engineers in the United States Navy," taking for its text the article on this subject by Lieut. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., which appears in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute. Of the author's proposal for a selective training for engineer officers, to which we have before alluded, the Gazette says: "There is a good deal to be said for the proposal, but evidently the result would be merely to create a new engineering branch, and it may well be a matter of opinion whether a young officer has time to devote to a preliminary acquaintance with these very diverse duties of the naval profession." The Gazette also has an article on our Naval War College agent the inaugural address of Captain Chadwick. It says: "The establishment of the college was a great step in the development of the American naval system, and forms, with the General Board and the Office of Naval Intelligence, a part of what is essentially a General Staff."

The last report of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, for the quarter ending July 31, shows a loss of fifty in the first class original members, twenty in the first class by succession, four in the second class and one in the third class. In the first class by inheritance there has been a gain of fifty-four. This shows a net loss of twenty-one. The total membership Aug. 1, 1902, was 8,981, of whom 6,551 actually participated in the Civil War. The Pennsylvania Commandery made a net gain of eleven and the Commandery of Ohio eight. New York lost fourteen, California eighteen, and Massachusetts five.

ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S REPORT.

N. A. Station, U.S. Flagship Kearsarge,
Off Block Island, Rhode Island, Sept. 8, 1902.

Bulletin: The Army and Navy maneuvers having been completed, the following is printed for the information of the Fleet:

The Fleet, composed of Kearsarge, Brooklyn, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, Puritan, Olympia, Panther, Montgomery, Mayflower, Gloucester, Scorpion, Supply, Aileen, Nina, Leyden and Peoria, having rendezvoused Menemsha Blight by sundown Sunday, the 31st ultimo, they were assigned as follows: First Squadron—1, Kearsarge; 2, Massachusetts; 3, Alabama; 4, Indiana. Second Squadron—1, Brooklyn; 2, Olympia; 3, Montgomery; 4, Mayflower. First Reserve Squadron—1, Panther; 2, Supply; 3, Nina; 4, Leyden. Second Reserve Squadron—1, Puritan; 2, Aileen; 3, Peoria, Scouts—Gloucester and Scorpion. The Nina and Leyden to act as tenders and not a part of the force designated for the maneuvers.

After dark on the 31st of August the Supply, Gloucester and Lebanon (collier) were despatched to Block Island to anchor off the entrance to Great Salt Pond and to await the arrival of the Fleet. At 10:40 p.m., the same night, the Fleet got underway and headed to the westward. The Olympia was detached shortly after getting underway. The Olympia landed one company of Naval Reserves, in charge of Lieutenant Goodrich, M.V.M., at Gay Head, and occupied the signal station there; finding the station established by the Army a couple of days previously abandoned; then proceeded to Wood's Hole and cut all the cables connecting Martha's Vineyard with the mainland; sending telegrams to General MacArthur that this had been done. The cables were actually grappled, hauled up on the bows of a launch and all tools at hand to cut cables, all this to the satisfaction of the Umpire.

The Fleet arrived off west side of Block Island at early daylight on the morning of Sept. 1. The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Indiana and Puritan shelled Beacon Hill with secondary batteries. The Alabama landed two companies of bluejackets, who advanced on Beacon Hill by two routes and captured it. There were a sergeant and four men in charge of the station, with no supports. The Army Observer on board the Alabama acceded to the capture with no protest. The marines from the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Brooklyn and Olympia were landed and established a camp under command of Captain Magill, Fleet Marine Officer. The Fleet anchored and preparations were made for further operations; the small vessels and collier inside Great Salt Pond.

The Scorpion was despatched at 10 a.m. Sept. 2 to reconnoiter the channel around south end of Gardiner's Island. The Scorpion returned before dark, reporting that she had run on an obstruction and was placed out of action for repairs by the ruling of the Umpire. The obstruction was a barge 200 feet long, 10 feet deep, loaded with stone.

After dark on Sept. 1 a Scouting Squadron, under the command of Commander Wilson, of the Panther, with the Supply, Montgomery and Mayflower got underway and scouted the enemy's coast from Price's Neck, Newport, to Fisher's Island. This squadron located the searchlights along this part of the coast and drew the fire of the forts at Newport while off Brenton's Reef Lightship. They returned, and anchored off Block Island about daylight.

The Brooklyn and Massachusetts left the Base about 10 p.m. Sept. 1 to run through the Race, Gull Island passage and take Fort Terry, on Plum Island, in reverse. The battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Indiana and monitor Puritan got underway at 1:40 a.m. Sept. 2 and advanced to attack Fort Gardiner and Fort Terry from the south. Both fleets were in position by daylight, the fort on Gardiner's Island was put out of action by points, and a cross fire established on Plum Island. It is thought from this action that Plum Island was captured and the fort on Great Gull Island by position, the Fleet being in its rear where none of its guns would bear.

A force, composed of the Brooklyn, Olympia, Puritan, Montgomery, Mayflower, Peoria, Aileen and Gloucester, under the command of Rear Admiral Coghlan, was despatched the 2d instant, for an attack upon Fort Rodman, New Bedford. This attack was carried out the following day, the vessels returning to the Base that night, except the Brooklyn and Peoria. The Olympia had picked up the company of Massachusetts Naval Militia before this attack. The Brooklyn, in withdrawing from the action, struck an uncharted obstruction which dented her bottom slightly, and delayed her return until the following day looking for the obstruction. The damage was not serious and she continued with the Fleet until the close of the maneuvers.

The morning of the 2d the Leyden surveyed a channel with 18 feet of water around the obstruction in the channel to the southward of Gardiner's Island, and joined the Fleet off Cerberus Shoal.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts and Indiana bombarded Fort Wright for about two hours, then withdrew and anchored at the Base. The ships steamed close along the south face of the fort, then doubled around Race Point, taking the batteries in reverse, returning by the same course.

On the morning of the 4th, about 4 o'clock, the Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts got underway and stood for the Race, intending to run through, as the weather was thick, but it cleared and they stood off to the northward and eastward toward Newport, then back to the Base, where the Indiana joined them and they kept underway the rest of the day, the Indiana anchoring before dark. After dark, the Brooklyn and Olympia leading, with three battleships, Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, about a mile behind, ran by the forts at the Race. The Brooklyn and Olympia directed their fire to put out the searchlights; also, to draw the beams of the searchlights to them and allow the battleships to get as close as possible before being discovered. The night was very clear and not the one that would be selected for such an undertaking, but the race was fairly successful, and the battleships got within close range before they were discovered. The ships anchored about half-past 1 on the morning of the 5th off Horton's Point, Long Island, and got underway again at 5 o'clock, proceeding to a place off Newport, outside of the range of the guns.

The afternoon of the 4th, an expedition, under the command of Commander Wilson, of the Panther, with the Supply and Scorpion, proceeded to Fort Pond Bay, Long Island, cleared the beach by shelling, landed the battalions, captured a force of 130 and some signal stations and held the place until ordered to withdraw the afternoon of the 5th. The Scorpion rejoined the Fleet.

The forenoon of the 5th the vessels rendezvoused off Newport for a bombardment. The plan of the attack was to anchor the Massachusetts, Indiana and Puritan off Ochre Point and shell Forts Adams and Wetherill over the land, enfilading Wetherill and taking Fort Adams

in reverse. The Montgomery, Mayflower and Scorpion attacked a signal and observation station at Price's Neck. The umpire allowed that this was put out of action, but the boats' crews sent ashore to capture the place were ruled out as captured or killed. The Brooklyn and Olympia attacked the station near Narragansett Pier, which the umpire allowed was out of action after twenty minutes shelling with the secondary batteries. The Kearsage and Alabama bombarded Forts Adams and Wetherill by zigzagging in the dead angle, of direct gun-fire, of Adams, Wetherill and Greble; the intention being to pass inside and to the eastward of Brenton's Reef Lightship before turning out. It was not considered advisable to risk the ships for the purposes of maneuvers inside the light-ship, where uncharted rocks might be run upon.

The night of the 4th, Lieut. S. S. Robinson and Lieut. C. F. Hughes, with the Peoria and a sailing launch cleared the channels at Newport by dragging and countermining. With the Peoria they dragged half-way across the western channel before being discovered and fired upon and they continued to drag completely across under the fire. Then they planted countermines with buoys to mark the line of the mines in the eastern channel and exploded them, then anchored inside until the next morning. They were under the beams of the searchlights while countermining, but were not fired upon. The next morning, under a flag of truce, they removed the mines and buoys, being dangerous to navigation, and found that all the fuses of the mines had operated.

The night of the 5th instant the Brooklyn, Olympia, Kearsage, Alabama, Massachusetts, in this order, formed to run the batteries at Newport through the eastern channel. (The Montgomery sailed for New York, the other ships proceeded to the Base.) The ships started ahead about 9 o'clock in the evening and ran by the batteries, finding no difficulty in navigating in spite of the glare of seven or eight searchlights directed upon them at once. (The guns were not fired, except by the rear vessels, as the smoke might have caused serious accident.) The vessels turned around Gould Island and went to sea, returning to the Base and anchored.

The morning of the 6th the whole fleet, with the exception of the Montgomery, was at anchor at the Base, Block Island, R.I. The Kearsage, Alabama and Massachusetts passed in review before the forts at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, returning to Block Island and the maneuvers were completed.

FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON, Rear Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Force, N. A. Station.

STATE FORCES.

A G. C. M. has been ordered to convene on the evening of Sept. 20, to try Lieut. J. T. Griffin, 14th N. Y., on charges preferred by Major Garcia, embracing insubordination, conduct to the prejudice, etc. The detail for the court which is to convene at the 14th Regiment armory, is Major W. B. Hotchkiss, 22d Regiment; Capt. W. Wilcocks, 9th Regiment; Capt. F. O. Sauvan, 8th Regiment; Capt. G. L. Dillon, 23d Regiment; Capt. R. M. Parker, 12th Regiment; and Major W. I. Washburn, Judge Advocate, 1st Brigade staff.

At the request of Col. William G. Bates and Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh, 71st N. Y., a court of inquiry has been appointed to examine into charges made against them by Major Clinton H. Smith, alleging that they put in improper claims to a board of audit for insurance on property destroyed in the armory fire to reimburse members for losses. The detail for the court is Col. G. R. Dyer, 12th Regiment; Col. A. S. Barnes, 23d Regiment; Col. A. L. Kline, 14th Regiment, with Major W. S. Fisk, 7th Regiment, J. A.

The 7th N. Y., Colonel Appleton, is ordered to assemble at its armory in fatigue uniform at 8:20 p. m. on Sept. 18, to proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., as escort to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument to Major General Slocum. The regiment will go by the Pennsylvania railroad, and will arrive home on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 21. The trip will be one of unusual interest.

The board of officers of the 12th N. Y., will entertain the non coms. of the regiment at dinner at the Hotel Manhattan on the evening of Sept. 24. General Roe has approved the application of Colonel Dyer to allow the regiment to wear white trousers and white body belts on occasions of ceremony.

Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, New York, has decided to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of the temporary armory on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 4. Prominent officers and civilians have been invited to be present, as well as representatives from N. G. organizations. The temporary armory is on Bathing avenue, between 176th and 177th streets. Among the organizations to be represented in the parade will be the 1st Battery, 3d Battery, 8th, 9th 13th, 22d 69th and 71st Regiments. Mayor Low is expected to review.

The members of the Second Battalion of New York Naval Militia, located in Brooklyn, have succeeded in getting thoroughly rested after their nine days of arduous work aboard the ships of the Navy, which took part in the war game. During the past week the summer drills were continued, and the instruction in boat work under oars and sail was renewed. Lieut. M. A. Orlopp of the 4th Division has returned from Beaumont, Tex., where he is largely interested in developing a trolley line and building a waterworks. The board appointed by Commander Forsheew, consisting of Lieut. Commander Ford and Lieutenant Harmon, for the examination of candidates for petty officers, will begin to hold meetings about Oct. 1. The members of the 4th Division will take in a fishing trip next Sunday off Sandy Hook.

Kinston Division, Naval Brigade, having failed to comply with the laws and regulations for the government of the North Carolina State Guard, was on Aug. 23 disbanded, and Co. K, 3d Regiment, was disbanded on Aug. 26 for the same reason.

A State rifle match for teams from regiments, batteries, Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, 1st Separate Company, Troop A, and Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, will take place on the 1st Infantry Rifle Range, Hartford, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1902.

In order to protect property from strikes, and to preserve order, the 18th Separate Company, of Glens Falls, N.Y., Captain Mott, was ordered on duty on Sept. 17.

Forty members of the Second Battery, under Major Wilson and Lieutenant Jacobus, went to the State Camp at Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 13, to practice target shooting. The men used two guns and fired thirty-five sharpened shells and twenty-five shots with good effect. The range was 2,800 yards.

The Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, Veteran Association, New York City, will hold its annual reunion at Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 7, 8, and 9. Informal reunions and camp-fire every evening.

The thirty-second annual reunion of the 23d Mass.

Regiment Association, will be held Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, at Marblehead, Mass. Business meeting in G.A.R. Hall, at 11 A.M. Dinner at 1 P.M. in the same building.

FORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

Our Fort Riley correspondent reports that the arrival of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., and his staff has been postponed to Sept. 19.

The troops to form the maneuver division will arrive as follows: Sept. 15, 4th Cavalry Squadron, from Fort Leavenworth, 340 men; Sept. 16, Engineer Battalion, same post, 300 men; Sept. 19, 6th Infantry, same post, 1068 men; 22d Infantry from Forts Crook, Logan H. Roo's and Reno, 1,054 men; 18th Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 981 men; Sept. 20, 28th Battery; 8th (mountain battery), Fort Leavenworth, 123 men; 8th Cavalry Squadron, Fort Sill, O.T., 352 men; Hospital Corps detachment, 26 men. Sept. 20, Kansas National Guard, 1,470 men; Colorado National Guard, 270 men and Nebraska National Guard, 1,040 men. The troops from Arkansas will not participate, as was at first expected, owing to a lack of funds, it is stated.

The following officers and staff of non-commissioned officers arrived last week on maneuver duties: Lieut. Col. J. Van R. Hoff, Med Dept., Major M. M. Maccomb, Art. Corps; Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Subistence Dept.; Lieut. H. W. Stamford, Signal Corps; Dr. H. C. Many, contract surgeon; Sergeants Turner, Buckley and Young, Signal Corps; and Post Q.M. Sergt. Raham. The Signal Corps will use automobiles and bicycles during the maneuvers, giving these vehicles a practical test over the natural country of the reservation.

The batteries comprising the garrison of the Artillery sub-post have been divided into two battalions under the command of Major H. R. Anderson and Capt. Granger Adams, Field Art., for practical instruction in all that pertains to "Artillery in the Field." The departments of the post, especially the quartermasters and the commissary, are now working under full pressure, in order that all preparations may be complete at the stated time. Captain Gallagher of the Subistence Department has made preparation for the supplying of 350,000 rations to the troops and messing of the visiting State officers, who will be here in large numbers.

The post exchange will have a branch established on the Pawnee Flats, the camping ground, where a full line of stock will be carried, paying particular attention to the culinary department. The pipe line to furnish water for the camp with its stand pipes is completed. The Union Pacific has about completed its siding, running east from the depot to the camp. During the stay of the troops here trains will be run on an hourly schedule, with half rates for excursionists.

From Fort Leavenworth our correspondent writes that one battalion of the 16th Infantry is to remain at that post until Sept. 19, when it will go to Fort Riley on a special train bringing them on at about the same hour as the troops marching across country. The battalion held was required for guard duty and to allow recruits to complete their target practice and company drill.

The troops started from Fort Leavenworth post on their march to Fort Riley last week. They were accompanied as far as the reservation limits by the band of the 6th and will make the march without other music than the sound of the bugle. The infantry men went in light marching order, carrying their canteens, rifles, twenty rounds of ammunition and their blanket rolls, holding a half shelter tent, change of underclothing and such other light wearing apparel as the soldier wished to take along. Each company was accompanied by a mess wagon and two extra wagons went with each battalion. The Hospital Corps accompanied the infantry men, and the ambulance trailed behind to take up all who became footsore or ill en route.

The two battalions were under command of Major H. H. R. Loughborough. He inspected the equipment of the soldiers personally before he led the command toward the old Santa Fe trail. The first battalion was commanded by Major Martin, and consisted of four companies, in command of the following officers: Co. A, 1st Lieut. Louis Schindler; Co. B, Capt. W. H. Simons; Co. C, Capt. Edwin T. Cole; Co. D, Capt. D. W. Ryther. The third battalion was commanded by Capt. William K. Jones, and the companies by the following officers: Co. 1, 2d Lieut. G. W. England; Co. K, Capt. L. M. Welch; Co. L, 1st Lieut. S. S. Burbank, and Co. M, 1st Lieut. D. C. Anderson. This is the longest march the foot soldiers have made since they returned from the Philippines, and the men did not dread the march as the weather is delightful and the nights perfect ones to sleep under a Government blanket.

PRECEDENCE OF ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the Army List and Directory of Aug. 20, 1902, I find that the five 1st lieutenants at the head of the Artillery are: Morgan, date of commission, Aug. 22, 1901; Hilton, Aug. 1, 1901; Glasgow, Sept. 23, 1901; Foster, Aug. 1, 1901; and Willis, Aug. 22, 1901. After those five there are a number of 1st lieutenants whose commissions are dated Feb. 2, 1901. The last two lines of Par. 9 of the Army Regulations read as follows: "In each grade, date of commission, appointment or warrant determines the order of precedence."

The regulations of the Army are based on "law"—and are "law" so far as the War Department and the Army are concerned. How is it then that five 1st lieutenants of Artillery whose commissions were confirmed by the Senate to date in August or September, 1901, are placed ahead for precedence (promotion) of 1st lieutenants whose commissions were confirmed by the Senate to date Feb. 2, 1901? Placing a man whose commission is dated August, 1901, ahead of one whose commission (same grade) is of February, 1901, appears to me to be a violation of the Regulations.

The latter part of Sec. 28, of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, makes two provisions. (1) That no person appointed under the act shall be placed above another, in the same grade, with longer, prior, commissioned service. This evidently meant that among the officers appointed from the Volunteer service, they should take rank (in the same grade) by length of prior commissioned service. The officers already in the Service at the date of the act, Feb. 2, 1901, were not appointed under that act, and could not be classed or graded with the Volunteer officers who came in months after the approval of the act. (2) And nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army. To sandwich the officers appointed under the act among the officers heretofore commissioned does change the relative rank of those officers.

ARTILLERY.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 16, 1902.

Lieut. George P. Tyner, recently promoted and assigned to the 2d Cavalry, has reported for duty at this post and relieved Capt. S. M. Kochersperger of command of Troop A. The latter has gone to Fort Myer.

Troops I and C have returned from Rutland, Vt., where they attended the State and County Fair. Troop A, 2d Cav., under the command of Lieutenant Tyner, will leave on Monday for Northfield, Vt., to attend the County Fair.

Lieut. E. P. Orton, the post adjutant, has returned from Derby Line, Vt., where he spent a few days last week.

The two batteries of Field Artillery under command of Major Walter Howe, A.C., have returned from the northern part of the State, where they had a very successful target practice. With their return the entire garrison is now present.

A heavy frost appeared on the ground some mornings since.

Veterinarians Fred. I. Foster, Art. Corps, and W. R. Grutzman, 2d Cav., have reported; the latter from a three months' leave of absence, during which he visited his parents in Germany.

HOW THE BLUE STRIPE WEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been wearing the new Infantry stripe for two weeks and already it has a dingy appearance that no amount of cleaning will change, and which white stripes that have been in use for three months have not; where the sun has struck the stripe below the blouse it has a distinct green tinge and has undoubtedly faded. For this reason the stripe has excited much unfavorable comment. The trousers are from one of the most reliable tailors in the country. I send this as I was at first in favor of the blue stripe and did not sign the request for a change that was circulated.

INFANTRY.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, 1902.

Rush orders have been received at the Portsmouth yard and the men are working Sundays for the first time in many years. The cruiser Raleigh is to be completed this month. Foreman Charles Wendell had a narrow escape from instant death Saturday while overlooking the excavations at Henderson's Point. An open blast resulted in tons of rock going skyward, one rock striking him on the chest; its fall, however, was checked by the roof beneath which he took shelter.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Col. George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, U.S.M.C., were visitors at the Boston yard early in the week, the visit of the former being entirely unofficial. Capt. H. W. Lyon, of the Olympia, entertained the admiral on the famous ship, which has been anchored some distance in the stream, where she attracts much attention. Colonel Reid made an inspection of the new prison and barracks, accompanied by Col. P. E. Pope, and later witnessed the drill of the four companies on the green fronting the quarters. It is claimed that this yard will have the largest and finest fitting-out basin in the United States if the plans now under consideration bear fruit. They provide for the digging of a basin 1,000 feet long, 210 feet wide and 30 feet deep at mean low water. The site proposed is the filled-in land between the new drydock and the big machinery building, and will be of sufficient proportions to provide berths for at least four of the largest battleships. The estimated cost is \$75,000.

The U.S.S. Prairie has a band of musicians composed of young men who enlisted from Boston in November last for four years. They were originally inmates of the Working Boys' Home, and received their education at the Industrial Home at Newton Highlands. While there they took up the study of music and are quite proficient. The Government supplied the men with instruments, and during the recent 10,000-mile cruise the band entertained official and other notables in many ports. By permission of the commander of the Prairie, the band will assist at the benefit for the Working Boys' Home Sunday evening, at the Tremont Theater, and will consolidate with the Home band in one or two special numbers.

Fort Banks has a visitor in Capt. C. L. Phillips, on leave from Fort Hancock. He returns Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Banks and his young daughter Mary, who has thoroughly enjoyed her first visit to this garrison. The ladies will be greatly missed, as they have taken part in all the gaieties of the summer.

The Friday dance in the new ordnance building was quite the jolliest affair of the season and very informal. Nearly 100 attended, including several Winthrop guests, who appreciated the courtesy to the utmost. Music was furnished by ten members of the 10th Artillery band from Fort Warren.

Dr. and Mrs. Cox have arrived at Fort Banks; also Lieutenants Phisterer and Proctor, who have been taking their examinations in New York.

On Tuesday there was much interest shown by the men in the small arms practice.

The 10th Artillery band changed its program this week, by permission, going to Fort Banks Wednesday, giving a concert, and to Quincy to-day for the launching of a vessel.

Major J. D. C. Hoskins is a visitor hereabouts, inspecting the Watertown Arsenal and various other departments in the line of duty.

Mr. Raymond, special electrician, has reported for duty to Col. J. L. Tiernon, coming here from Washington.

Colonel Tiernon gives his officers a fish dinner at the Shirley Point Club this evening, a hostelry much sought and formerly known as "Tafts." The club is largely made up of members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Officers and ladies of the garrison attended a dance Tuesday in Wadsworth Hall, Winthrop, given for the benefit of the local golf club. To-night they are guests of the Winthrop Yacht Club at the Tidy Club home.

A lively party from Fort Banks visited Crescent Beach one evening recently and took in all the side shows.

Paul Jones Chapter of Boston, named in honor of the American Navy, has been presented with a gavel made of wood from the Reina Mercedes, the gift of their "real daughter," Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, whose father, Richard Seaward, was a gunner on the Bon Homme Richard during the memorable sea fight. On Tuesday she celebrated her 83d birthday, and received a delegation from the chapter and a gift of 83 roses presented by the founder, Miss Brazier, who is also the editor and publisher of The Patriotic Review, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL correspondent.

Mrs. Palmer G. Wood and daughter Daphne arrived at

Fort Douglas on Monday and are at the Franklin Square House. The New England Conservatory of Music dedicated its new building Thursday. Miss Wood has entered it for the winter. She is a lineal descendant of Deborah Sampson, who served in the Revolutionary army in male attire. Miss Wood is the daughter of Major Wood, 12th Inf. M. H. B.

TRIAL OF THE MAINE.

The Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy made its official report to the Navy Department on the trial trip of the battleship Maine on Sept. 17. The board reported that the Maine made exactly 18 knots speed, which was the requirement of the contract under which she was constructed. The recommendations governing future speed tests made by the board are of special interest. On this trial the report says:

"The board desires to call to the attention of the Department the fact that the precept for the trial of the Maine called for the speed of that vessel to be determined over the course used for the trial of the Illinois. The contract speed of the Illinois was 16 knots per hour, and that of the Maine 18 knots. As the contract calls for a continuous run lasting four hours, the distance required to be covered in a single run over the course was 32 knots in the case of the Illinois and 36 knots for the Maine. The actual length of the course used for the trial of the Illinois, namely, 33 knots, was, therefore, sufficient to insure satisfactory results for the trial of that vessel, but was not of sufficient length to permit the determination of the speed of the Maine for the full four hours, and the speed of that vessel was therefore only determined, as stated above in this report, for that part of the four hours that the Maine was actually on the course. The board believes that more satisfactory results will always be obtained when this method of determining the speed is followed, if the length of the trial course is made such a distance that the vessel will require at least one half of the time of her speed trial to make a single run over the course at the contract speed. This would have made the length of the course for the trial of the Maine at least 36 instead of 33 knots. It is believed to be desirable to follow this principle of determining the minimum length of the course in all future trials of this character.

"The board desires, however, to call attention to the necessity, when speed trials are conducted in the general manner followed in the case of the Maine, of the employment of much larger vessels for stakeboats were used on the trial of that vessel. In the case of suitable vessels not being available for use as stakeboats, the board believes that much more accurate results in the determination of the speed will be obtained by standardizing the screws over a measured mile course, and then determining the speed during the four hours run at sea by the number of revolutions of the main engines.

"The board concurs in the recommendations contained in the report of Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, U.S.N., as to certain alterations which should be made on the Maine when time permits, so as to correct defects in the present arrangement of quarters; and desires to call special attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the Maine for inspection at the time of her trial, owing to the large amount of unfinished work of an important character. The undesirability of subjecting vessels to a preliminary acceptance trial when they are so far from final completion has been made the subject of repeated reports to the Department by the board. It is not believed that the time of delivery of the vessel to the Government is hastened to any appreciable extent by such action, while on the other hand the preliminary acceptance trial is simply reduced to determining the speed over the trial course, and no satisfactory opportunity is offered to determine the value of the vessel in other respects than speed, or in observing defects or deficiencies in construction, since none of the principal mechanisms that determine the military efficiency of the vessel, such as turrets, ammunition hoists, magazine fittings, etc., were so far advanced in their construction as to be capable of operation in any manner whatsoever. Under such circumstances the preliminary acceptance trial fails to realize the full intent of its purpose under the contract, and the Government loses a valuable and necessary safeguard in determining that the contract for the construction of the vessel has been properly executed."

Concerning the trial the board says:

At 11:23.40 A.M. (75th meridian time), the Maine passed Station No. 1 on her official trial. After passing Station No. 6, she made a long turn of 17 minutes, 48 seconds and then stood back, passing Station No. 6 on the return course at 1:35.32 P.M. (75th meridian time.) Times of passing Stations Nos. 1 and 6, 33 nautical miles apart, are as follows (75th meridian time.)

Run North: Station No. 1, 11h. 23m. 40s.; No. 6, 1h. 17m. 44s.; 1h. 54m. 4s. Time taken in making run of 33 nautical miles over course.

Run South: Station No. 6, 1h. 35m. 32s.; Station No. 1, 5h. 22m. 8.5s.; 1h. 46m. 36.5s. Time taken in making the run south over the course of 33 nautical miles.

The run north was made at a speed of 17.358 nautical miles per hour, and the run south at a speed of 18.573 miles per hour, giving a mean speed of 17.965 knots per hour for the entire run over the trial course. The applied current corrections, admitting that the stakeboats were in their proper positions, make the actual distances run through the water as follows: Run North: 33.736 nautical miles, making the corrected speed for the run north, 17.745 knots. Run South: 32.388 nautical miles, making the corrected speed for run south, 18.228 knots.

The weather was fair during the run and clear; wind moderate from north-northwest with a light northeasterly swell. At the end of the speed trial, while the vessel was at full speed, the steering gear was tested as follows: Helm being amidships, it was put hard-aft in 15 seconds; while the vessel was swinging under helm hard-aft, the helm was put hard-a-starboard, time, 20 seconds. The diameter of turning circle was about 325 yards. The angle of heel was 2.8 degrees. The steam steering gear was then tried with the vessel at half speed. The main engines of the vessel were reversed and the ship allowed to go astern. During this trial the steering engine worked smoothly answering the control from the bridge rapidly, and the vessel showed remarkably good maneuvering qualities.

The anchor gear was then tested by anchoring in 30 fathoms of water; the starboard bower anchor was dropped and chain veered to 90 fathoms. Port bower anchor was then dropped and chain hauled to at 60 fathoms. In heaving in the chains, the windlass was run at a speed of six fathoms per minute, measured on the chain. At this speed the strippers did not work satisfactorily, the port one working loose and the chain jamming. This trial was considered satisfactory except as to the working of the strippers.

The stakeboats were not all in their true positions. These vessels were tugs, varying from 155 to 241 tons displacement, and their small size rendered it impossible to keep them in their proper places during the trial, and their movement not only made impossible for the Maine to steer a straight course, but casts grave doubts on the accuracy of the current observations taken from them.

In the case of the Narkeeta, which had Station No. 3, and the Sioux, which had Station No. 4, it was noticed that in the runs to northward they had drifted away from their buoys to an estimated distance for the former of 600 yards and for the latter of 400 yards. In both cases the Maine headed inside of the line of buoys until this was discovered, and then headed gradually in for the buoys. By constructing the triangle from these estimated distances, the additional distance made by the Maine on the leg to northward would be at least 100 yards. On this leg there was a fresh to moderate breeze from northward and the tidal current was setting to southwestward. On the return trip the tidal current was in the direction of the course and the wind lighter so that no drift was made. This estimate does not take account of the loss in speed occasioned by the use of the rudder to correct the ship's course, owing to the stakeboats being out of position, a correction which could not be determined with any degree of accuracy, but which would undoubtedly reduce the speed an appreciable amount.

Correcting the speed, as above determined, for the changes in the ship's course due to the Narkeeta and Sioux being out of position, the actual distance run on the N. E. leg was 33.786 knots, and the true speed of the Maine on that leg was 17.772 knots. The true mean speed was, therefore, 18 knots.

	Run North.	Run South.
Stbd. Port.	Stbd. Port.	Stbd. Port.
Maximum revolutions.....	128.1	128.6
Average revolutions.....	125.5	127.25
Max. atm. press. in boilers.....	222.0	227.0
Max. atm. press. at engines.....	200	210
Aver. atm. press. in boilers.....	216.0	210
Aver. atm. press. at engines.....	194.2	199.0
Max. air press. in firerooms.....	0.31	0.28
Aver. air press. in firerooms.....	0.214	

The mean draft of the Maine for the four-hour speed trial was 23 feet 6 inches. The exact weight of machinery as far as completed, including water in the boilers and surface condensers, etc., in accordance with Clause 10 of the contract for the Maine, according to a statement furnished by the inspector of machinery, Comdr. W. S. Moore, U.S.N., is 1,549 902-2,240 tons.

The working of the machinery, both main and auxiliary, and the performance during the trial was in all respects satisfactory. A careful observation and inspection of various parts of the machinery, during and after the trial has shown that the engines on the whole are in excellent condition. After the completion of the trial the cover of the circulating pump engine was broken by the working loose of a nut; this part will have to be renewed. The boilers are clean and in very good condition, with the exception of the furnace door casings, which are badly warped and will have to be repaired.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Senor Valdez, editor of the Spanish paper *Miau*, of Manila, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000 pesetas and undergo imprisonment with hard labor for six months for publishing libelous statements concerning Senor Legarda and Dr. Pardo de Tavera, members of the Philippine Commission.

The merchants of Manila, including a few Filipinos, are preparing to petition to Congress asking the United States not to exclude Chinese laborers from the archipelago. On this question strong arguments are being presented in favor of Chinese, the contention being that their labor is absolutely indispensable to the development of the archipelago.

One Rios, a fanatical leader of the irreconcilables of Tayabas Province, Island of Luzon, attacked the town of Laguanman on Sept. 3, at the head of thirty riflemen and 150 men armed with bolos. They had wantonly killed two women and one girl and wounded several other persons. A detachment of the native constabulary arrived unexpectedly at Laguanman while Rios's men were still there. They attacked and routed the bandits, killing several of Rios's followers, and have rounded up seven hundred men, many of whom are suspected of complicity in the attack on Laguanman. The guilty ones among the seven hundred men will be picked out and the remainder set at liberty. One of Rios's lieutenants, who was captured, said Rios was a direct descendant of God, and that it was beyond the power of man to injure him. The constabulary have also captured one of Rios's mountain strongholds. Four detachments of constabulary are following the main band of outlaws.

Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th U.S. Inf., who has been appointed Civil Governor of the newly-created Province of Paragua, which includes the Calamianes Islands, was chosen for the place at the earnest request of the inhabitants, with whom he is exceedingly popular. He is an officer of fine executive capacity, and enjoys the full confidence of the people.

Capt. Robert McGregor, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., City Engineer of Manila, estimates that it will be necessary to fill in over the whole site of the city in order to secure the grades that will make it possible to drain the streets and houses and accomplish safe sanitary conditions. The cost will be large. It is estimated that the reclamation of the San Nicolas beach will cost at least \$500,000.

Governor Taft has appointed Dr. William T. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Special Commissioner to represent the Philippine government in the preparation of the extensive exhibit which Governor Taft intends shall be made at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. The Philippine exhibit will cover more than 40 acres, and an appropriation of \$500,000 is already available to defray the expense.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding in the Island of Mindanao, arrived at Camp Vicars, in that island, on Sept. 13, to complete the arrangements for an aggressive campaign against the hostile Moros. He has assembled there eleven companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and two batteries of field artillery. It is believed that active operations against the enemy will begin within a week. The Moros are still defiant and have rejected all peace overtures from the Americans. A band of hostiles fired upon Camp Vicars on the night of Sept. 9, but were quickly dispersed. There were no casualties among the American troops. Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., paid a formal visit of the chiefs of the friendly natives on Sept. 10, taking with him a troop of cavalry, two companies of infantry and two Maxim guns. Captain Pershing was cordially received by the friendly chiefs, who assured him of their desire for peace and pledged their co-operation in maintaining it. The Sultan of Maclu, who is largely responsible for the impending trouble, has sent the following letter to the American

commander: "With reference to our friendships, we do not want to be friends yet. Not even with the Spaniards did we care to be friends, because their intentions were not good. Now you can make war upon us if you want to, because we do not know that we have done anything wrong toward you. Even though there are 10,000,000 of you, or the same number as were at Bayan, the more the better, for we can then capture more rifles; and if we cannot win from you, you can capture many lantacas and Remingtons, and we will then be friends. If you do not wish to fight, return to the sea coast and leave the lake region and avoid war."

A NAVAL INSTITUTE INDEX.

To the members and subscribers, U.S. Naval Institute:

The Naval Institute has ready for distribution a General Index of all volumes of proceedings that have been published since the creation of the Institute, in 1873. It has been the intention that this General Index should be so complete that anything ever published could be immediately found, whether by writer's name, title of article, or subject considered; there is also a separate list of the contents of each number of proceedings, from No. 1 to No. 100.

The General Index is divided into five parts, as follows: Part I.—Index of authors. Part II.—Index of subjects. Part III.—Index of contributed articles, classified under general headings. Part IV.—Contents of volumes, from Vol. I, Whole No. 1, to Vol. XXVII, Whole No. 100. Part V.—Prize essays and prize essayists. There are 266 pages to this General Index.

This book will be sent free of charge, except for postage, to all members and subscribers who will express a desire for it. The postage is 12 cents. Those who wish the General Index bound in cloth may have the same for cost of binding, 40 cents, and 14 cents for postage, 54 cents in all. Address, Secretary and Treasurer, U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Italian submarine boat *Delfino* is to be fitted with a new periscope, the invention of two engineers in the Royal navy—Senori Russo and Laurenti. The new instrument is called the *cleptoscope*, and it is claimed for it that while the tube which is visible above the water is only 5 inches in diameter, it has a field of view of 60 degrees, which is without distortion and extends to the horizon. The original French periscope has only a field of 3 or 4 degrees, and with it it is extremely difficult to locate objects, while in the latest pattern the tube is over 13 inches in diameter, while the objects in the field are said to appear blurred and distorted.

During the year there were 29 casualties to ships of the British navy, resulting in the loss of three vessels, the *Cobra*, the *Condor* and the *Viper*. The French navy suffered eight casualties, including the loss of one torpedo boat. There were nine casualties to ships of the German navy, including the loss of two torpedo boats. The Italian navy suffered three casualties, the Japanese, the Russian and the Spanish two each, and the Chinese and the Danish one each.

The maximum draught allowed for ships using the Suez Canal is now 26 feet 3 inches, an increase of 8 inches over the draught allowed last year. Last year 440 vessels drawing more than 24 feet 7 inches used the canal. The breadth of ships is also increasing. The mean duration of passage last year was 18 hours 41 minutes.

The British submarine A 1, recently partly submerged for the first time at Barrow, is the largest submarine yet built, being 100 feet long, 37 feet longer than the other five boats built at Barrow for the Admiralty. She is also of quite different internal arrangements. The official statements which have been issued to the effect that the crews of the British submarines during their recent trials suffered "great inconvenience" are understood to convey a very mild expression of the truth, says the *Westminster Gazette*. It is asserted by those who should know that the "handy ones" employed on these vessels are practically blinded, nauseated, and discomforted for days after their "service" of submerging.

Acting upon a recent recommendation of the board on construction, the new cruisers whose specifications are now being prepared will be provided with two dynamo rooms instead of one as heretofore, thus doubling their efficiency in this respect. Chief Constructor Bowles pointed out that in the event of a hostile projectile entering the dynamo room the ship would be placed practically *hors du combat* by reason of the destruction of every means for hoisting ammunition and lighting the ship, and the result probably would be the loss of the vessel.

The European Squadron will rendezvous at Gibraltar in time to return to the Atlantic coast for participation in the maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea, and the Albany has already sailed from Copenhagen, Denmark, for the "Rock." It is not known whether the Illinois will join the squadron of evolution this winter, but it is more than probable that she will not do so. The question now agitating the Navy Department is as to advisability of sending the torpedo boats and destroyers so far afield, but no definite conclusion has been reached in the matter. The destroyers will certainly go to Culebra, but the boats are considered as rather frail for that sort of work.

Two vessels have been placed out of commission within the last few days, the *Abarenda* at the Norfolk yard and the torpedo boat *Farragut* at the Mare Island yard. The *Perry* has been placed in commission at the last-named yard, and the crew of the *Farragut* has been transferred to the *Perry*.

The *Atlanta*, which has reported her arrival at Montevideo from Port Frio with all well on board, has been pretty busily employed since reporting on the South Atlantic Station and has done some of the best cruising of her career. She is regarded as among the best of our Service for duty in the tropics and will be retained on that station until her tour of duty has been completed.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Sept. 1, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, was as follows: Battleships—Maine, 94 per cent.; Missouri, 71; Ohio, 62; Virginia, 5; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 14; New Jersey, 13; Rhode Island, 13. Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, 31; West Virginia, 31; California, 12; Colorado, 33; Maryland, 20; South Dakota, 6. Protected Cruisers—Denver, 83; Des Moines, 74; Chattanooga, 62; Galveston, 64; Tacoma, 53; Cleveland, 80; St. Louis, 4; Milwaukee, 5; Charleston, 14. Monitors—Arkansas, 99; Nevada, 95; Florida, 94; Wyoming, 93. Torpedo-boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 90; Barry, 90; Chauncey, 99; Hopkins, 94; Hull, 94; Lawrence, 99; MacDonough, 98; Stewart, 90; Whipple, 90; Worden, 98. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 98; Blakely, 99; Nicholson, 98; O'Brien, 98; Tingey, 74. Submarine

Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 96; Adder, 99; Grampus, 98; Moccasin, 90; Pike, 80; Porpoise, 98; Shark, 98.

The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm on her last voyage westward cut down the ocean record to 5 days, 11 hours and 57 minutes for the voyage from Cherbourg, or 26 minutes less than the record of the Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line made in August, 1901.

Our Naval Apprentices, our esteemed contemporary published at the Newport training station, in its September issue says: "The three Bailey medal boys, H. Hartley, W. D. Thompson and W. L. Tribbe, were transferred to torpedo boats on Aug. 9, after completing their examination. To be appointed a competitor for this gold medal means that a boy has an excellent character and has led in all his studies on board ship; to win the medal means that he is the best of all these candidates the cream of the Service. We are sorry that each of the three above named boys cannot get an appropriate medal. Trusting that it will prove an incentive for a larger number of apprentices on training ships to strive for the Bailey medal the editor of this magazine will give an appropriate gold medal to the boy who receives the second highest average in the competitive examination this year. This should impel all the apprentices on the Monongahela and the Essex, and those who have just completed their cruise on the Hartford, to try very hard to be detailed as candidates for the examinations. Where there was one medal heretofore there will now be two medals." In this issue also appears a picture of the eight apprentices who were awarded silver medals for excellence for the quarter ending June 30, 1902. Following is the list of the boys so honored: Seamanship: 1st prize, H. Dodd; 2d, J. Willis. Tactics: 1st, F. Potter; 2d, J. W. Taylor. Ordnance: 1st, H. Schoenberger; 2d, W. F. Tracy. Ability as apprentice petty officer: 1st, H. Petry; 2d, W. J. Reynolds.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Kilpatrick at San Francisco, Sept. 14, with the following military passengers: Lieuts. Arnold and Jones, 1st Cav.; Lieuts. Jacobs, Myers and Sturges, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Anderson and Lieut. Hasson, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Rittenhouse, 11th, and Stedje, 4th; Lieuts. Chamberlin and Voris, 2d Inf.; Capt. Carnahan and Lieuts. Bomford and Morrison, 5th Inf.; Major Wetherapoon, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Korst, 7th; Capt. Van Vleet and Lieut. Danforth, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Leisenring, 11th; Wagner, 14th; Major Butler, 25th; Lieut. Williams, 26th; Capt. Lynch and Lieuts. Grinstead and Kumpe, 27th; Lieut. Whitson, 27th; Lieut. Col. Hall and Capt. Erwin and Stoddard, 30th; Major Goodman, Pay Department; Major Stephenson and Capt. Orear, Medical Department; Lieuts. Moxley and Stone, Philippine Scouts; short term men, including discharged, 318; discharged paid, 134; sick, 139 and insane, 6. One death during voyage, that of Private Joseph Beck, Hospital Corps, Sept. 4, of acute amebic dysentery.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Crook Sept. 16, for Manila, P.I., with the following military passengers: Major Cooke, 26th Inf.; Captains Perry, 11th Cav.; Finley, 9th Inf.; Bayler and Stokes, 10th Inf.; Charles, 26th Inf.; and McKenney, 28th Inf.; Lieutenants Williams, 2d Inf.; Breckenridge, 10th Inf.; Arrowsmith, 26th Inf.; Cooper, 28th Inf.; Conway, Philippine Scouts; Leckie, 26th Inf.; Cole, 27th Inf.; and Coors, 31st Co. Coast Art.; 18 Hospital Corps men, 2 Signal Corps men and 2 civilian employees.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Logan from Manila, P.I., Sept. 16, for San Francisco, Cal., with Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, headquarters and 6 troops of the 9th Cavalry; 123 sick; 3 insane; 187 casuals, and 56 discharged soldiers.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Sumner at Manila, Sept. 16, from San Francisco, with the 2d Squadron 1st Cavalry, 28 enlisted men.

The War Department is advised by cable from General Chaffee, Manila, P.I., of the following deaths reported in that command since last report, Sept. 1, 1902: Cholera.—Thomas J. Doyle, Pvt., Troop M, 11th Cav., Aug. 28; Wilbur Knight, Pvt., A, 1st Inf., Aug. 22; Calvin C. Burns, Pvt., D, 9th Cav., Aug. 30; John Sutton, Pvt., A, 2d Bat. Engrs., Aug. 30; Del. W. Harris, Pvt., D, 6th Inf., Sept. 14; Robert Long, Pvt., A, 5th Inf., Sept. 14; Alber Vollier, Pvt., G, 5th Cav., Sept. 14; Fred C. Kinsling, Pvt., H, 5th Cav., Sept. 14; Joseph R. Archambault, Pvt., I, 2d Inf., date unknown. (En route to San Francisco on Sherman.)

Dysentery.—Christ Stamm, Pvt., C, 26th Inf., Sept. 13; Van B. Combs, Pvt., I, 1st Inf., Aug. 29; Randle Elliott, Pvt., 27th Co. C, Art., Sept. 4; Louis Mauer, Pvt., I, 29th Inf., Aug. 17; John W. Lawson, Pvt., K, 1st Inf., Aug. 22; William L. Neal, Pvt., M, 6th Cav., Aug. 27; Harry E. Burt, Pvt., L, 6th Cav., Sept. 2.

Diarrhoea.—Jesse Ruppe, Pvt., C, 11th Inf., Aug. 4.

Insanity.—Jacob Kahn, Pvt., K, 11th Cav., Aug. 26.

Found Dead in Well.—Henry Kralman, Pvt., H, 5th Cav., Sept. 7.

Killed While Assaulting Guard While a Prisoner.—Isaac Stone, Pvt., D, 11th Inf.

Heart Disease.—Reuben Morris, Pvt., G, 9th Cav., Sept. 7.

Varicella.—Theron C. Smith, Pvt., Hosp. Corps, Aug. 8.

Typhoid Fever.—William A. Shippey, Pvt., L, 11th Cav., Aug. 5.

Killed While Trying to Escape Guard.—Harrison Van Valkenberg, Pvt., A, 3d Cav., July 9.

Pneumonia.—Alfred T. Davis, Pvt., I, 1st Inf., Sept. 9.

Effects of G. S. W.—Accidental.—William J. Campbell, Pvt., I, 1st Inf., May 1.

Effects of G. S. W.—In Action.—William S. Barr, Pvt., C, 1st Inf., Feb. 2.

Suicide.—John Smalls, Pvt., E, 9th Cav., Sept. 14.

Killed in Action, Mating Falls, Mindanao, Aug. 31, 1902.—Charles M. Branson, Pvt., E, 11th Inf.

Wounded.—Charles C. Logsdon, wounded in thigh; serious. Martin Foster, moderately.

U.S.S. Cincinnati, Colon, Sept. 15. Yesterday went Panama. Train stopped twice by obstructions. Plate iron, etc., placed on track. After train passed saw Government soldiers replace obstructions. Accompanied by Consul and Commander Potter called on Governor. Friendly conversation. Returning Colon this morning stopped by obstructions. Soldiers were compelled to remove them. Soldiers then stood on track. My directions train moved on, soldiers jumped away. Will guard trains. No revolutionists in sight but rumored coming toward railroad. Mc LEAN.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SEPT. 11.—Capt. J. B. Butt, detached from the Onondaga, and directed to wait orders.

1st Lieuts. W. G. Ross, O. D. Myrick and W. E. Reynolds, directed to report to president of examining board in New York city for examination for promotion.

SEPT. 13.—Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffers, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Macoun, ordered to the Manhattan temporarily.

SEPT. 15.—1st Lieut. P. H. Ueberroth, granted an extension of leave for 10 days.

2d Lieut. J. F. Hotell, granted 25 days' leave.

Commanding officer U.S. steamer Thetis, directed to proceed from Port Townsend, Washington, to San Francisco with his command.

SEPT. 17.—Capt. W. C. Coulson, granted 15 days' leave.

1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp, granted three days' leave.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, navy yard, N.Y., unless otherwise given. (Admiral Coghlan will transfer his flag to the Olympia.)

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Navy yard, New York.

BRUOKLYN, Capt. Chapman C. Todd, Flagship of Admiral Coghlan. At navy yard, New York, for repairs, and will go out of commission.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. Navy yard, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At navy yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived Boston Sept. 6. Address there.

MARITIMA, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At La Guayra. Address care of Postmaster, New York city, N.Y.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Sept. 14 from Tompkinsville for Cape Haytien.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Boston Sept. 13.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.

ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. Arrived at Villefranche, France, Sept. 15.

ALBANI, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Comdr. J. A. Rodgers, ordered to command. Arrived at Villefranche, France, Sept. 15.

CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. Arrived at Villefranche Sept. 15.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Left Messina Sept. 17 for Villefranche.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 14, from Havre, and is now at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner Comdr-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Sailed Sept. 15 from Boston for Montevideo.

ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Arrived Montevideo Sept. 8.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at Bremerton, Aug. 22.

OREGON, Capt. Wm. T. Burwell. Sailed Sept. 17 from Bremerton for San Francisco. Address San Francisco.

PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.

WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reber. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco. Had a slight collision with transport Meade, as she left the harbor of San Francisco Sept. 17. Neither vessel sustained any serious injury.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander, Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.

The command of the Asiatic Station will be transferred from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers to Rear Admiral R. D. Evans at Yokohama about Oct. 29. Rear Admiral Rodgers will then proceed in the New York to San Francisco, Cal.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Morris R. Mackenzie. Arrived at Miyatsu, Sept. 18.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Sailed Aug. 27 from Hakodate for Yokohama.

RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived Cavite Sept. 10.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Uruga Aug. 27.

ARTHUR (supply ship), merchant master and crew. Sailed Sept. 17 from Port Said for Gibraltar en route to New York. Address Postmaster, New York.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill. At Sydney.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. Arrived off Zamboanga Sept. 5.

FRIGATE, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite, P.I.

GENERAL ALAYA, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Cavite.

GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Arrived at Cavite Sept. 15.

HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Kobe.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Arrived Zamboanga Sept. 5. Address Manila.

ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Singapore Sept. 2. This vessel is en route to New York. Address care Postmaster, New York.

IRIS (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Sept. 12 from Cavite for Hong Kong.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands. Address Guam.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Hong Kong.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. John E. Roller. At Tongku, China. Address, care of Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.

MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. Sailed from Shanghai for Wosung Sept. 14.

NANSHAN (supply ship), At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. Sailed Sept. 12 from Yokohama for Uruga. Address of vessel should be always care of Postmaster, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. Sailed for San Bernardino Straits Sept. 5. Address Manila.

POMPEY, merchant officers and crew. Sailed Sept. 11 from Cavite for Wosung.

PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selfridge. Sailed for Cebu Sept. 5.

SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Wosung.

VICKBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Yokohama Aug. 27. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. Arrived Wosung Sept. 15. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WOMPATUCK, Btan. James Laven. At Cavite, P. I. Address Manila.

YOKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Yokohama Sept. 2.

ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAT, Lieut. James E. Walker. Arrived Zamboanga Sept. 12.

EL CANO, Lieut. Frank M. Russell. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDUQUI, At Cavite.

QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotto. Zamboanga Patrol, Sept. 13.

SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Blissett. Zamboanga Patrol, Sept. 13.

URDANETA, Ensign Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, Aug. 27.

VILLALOBOS, Midshipman Walter G. Dimon. Zamboanga Patrol, Sept. 13.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &C.

ACCOMAC, Btan. C. T. Chase. Arrived at Havana Sept. 14.

ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island yard.

AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. Havana, Cuba.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Boston, Mass.

DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Placed in commission at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 15.

DE LONG, torpedo boat. At Boston, Mass.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Address Boston.

EAGLE, At Portsmouth, N.H. Address care of Navy Yard.

FORTUNE, Navy Yard, Boston. Address there.

HERCULES, tug. Arrived Norfolk Sept. 9. Address there.

HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Newport. Address Newport.

HOLLAND, (submarine), Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell. At League Island Pa. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Honolulu.

IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEYDEN, tug. Arrived New York Sept. 12.

MASSAROT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived New York yard, Sept. 8.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MODOC, At League Island Aug. 27.

MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NARBEET, tug. At New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSCOT, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H.

NINA, tug. At New York.

OSCEOLA, Boatswain E. J. Norcott. At Key West, Fla.

PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. Sailed from League Island, Pa., Sept. 14 for Colon.

PAWNE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Ensign Walter E. Tardly. At New Bedford.

PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Panama, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Lieut. J. F. Marshall. Norfolk, Va.

ROJERS, torpedo boat, Washington, D. C.

SAMOSSET, tug. At League Island, Aug. 27.

SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

SILOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H.

for San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu, Aug. 22. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY, Comdr. Clayton S. Richmond, navy yard, Boston.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Arrived New York Sept. 7. Address care Postmaster, New York City.

SYLVIA, Lieut. Wm. H. Buck. At Oyster Bay, N. Y.

SYLVIA loaned to Naval Militia of Maryland.

TECUMSEH, Btan. A. F. Benzon. Arrived at Washington, Sept. 12. Address there.

TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C.

UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btan. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WABAN, tug. Sailed from Havana for Pensacola, Sept. 16.

VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

WINSLOW, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, Jr. At Newport, R. I.

WABAN, Havana, Cuba. Address there.

WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESELS ATTACHED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. A. M. Procter. Annapolis, Md.

WIN, torpedo boat, Annapolis, Md.

MANLY (torpedo boat), Annapolis, Md.

STANDISH, tug, Annapolis, Md.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.

TERROR, monitor, Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Commander William W. Kimball. At Mare Island. Address Mare Island.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed from Algiers for Funchal, Sept. 8. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived Suez Sept. 18. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Colon Sept. 15. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Heller. Sailed Sept. 15 from Provincetown for Yorktown, Va.

INDIANA, Capt. William H. Emory. Arrived New York yard, Sept. 8.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. At New York. Address there.

LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoreses. Arrived Gardiner's Bay Sept. 15. Address New London.

MOHICAN, Capt. Albert R. Couden. Arrived Mare Island Sept. 8. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Sailed Aug. 30 for Yorktown; arrived Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1. leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail Yorktown, Va.

NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. Narragansett Pier. Address Newport.

PAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Boston, Mass.

PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived New Bedford Sept. 8. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk Yard Sept. 5. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. On a cruise. Was to leave Funchal, Aug. 30; due at Marblehead, Oct. 2.

ST. MARYS (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. To sail from Madeira Sept. 6.

and is due at Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Address Glen Cove, New York.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty, on a cruise. Due at Maderia Island, Sept. 21; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow, At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead, At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas, Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickens, At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick, At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.
SANTAE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman, At Navy Yard, Boston, R. I. (training station).

TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.

FAIRLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses, At Norfolk.
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson, At Norfolk.
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, Jr., At Norfolk.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler, At Norfolk.
MCKEE, Newport, R. I. Address there.
SHUBRICK, Lieut. D. W. Knox, Newport, R. I.
STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, At Norfolk.
THORNTON, Lieut. Willis McDowell, At Norfolk.
TRUXTON, Ordered placed in commission at Norfolk.
WILKES (torpedo boat), Lieut. D. W. Knox, Placed in commission Sept. 18.

IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.
CUSHING, **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DUPONT**, **BAILEY**, **PORTER**, **SOMERS**, **TALBOT**, **DALE**, At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX, At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALEXANDER, Sailed Sept. 11 from Montevideo for Valparaiso. Address care of U. S. Consul, La Paz, Mex.
BRUTUS, Sailed Aug. 11 from Tutuila for Montevideo en route to Norfolk. Address San Juan, P. R.
CAESAR, At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANXBAL, Arrived Norfolk Sept. 5. Address there.
LEBANON, Arrived Norfolk Sept. 19. Address there.
LEONIDAS, Sailed Sept. 17 from Lambert's Point for San Juan. Address Norfolk.
NERO, Arrived New York Sept. 13.
STERLING, Arrived New York Sept. 17.
SOUTHERY, At Boston. Comdr. C. S. Richman (Retired). Prison Ship.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Boatwain W. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At Baltimore, Md., temporarily. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.
BEAR—On Arctic cruise, Capt. Francis Tuttle.
BOATWRIGHT—At Newberne, N. C., Capt. J. A. Stamm.
CALUMNET—At New York, N. Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass., 1st Lieut.
CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. D. A. Hall, Baltimore, Md.
CORLEAF—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S. C., Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. Albert Buhner.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Cushing.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N. Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. John F. Wild.
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. W. D. Roath, retired.
HUDSON—At New York, N. Y., 1st Lieut.
MCCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.
MCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N. Y., Capt. W. J. Her-ring.
MANNING—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. C. H. McLellan.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. W. Howison.
PERRY—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. W. A. Failing.
RUSH—At Sitka, Alaska, Capt. C. C. Fengar.
SEMINOLE—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N. Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. F. J. Haake.
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, Seattle, Wash.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. George H. Gooding.
WINONA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

G. O. NO. 7, JULY 9, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
 Publishes the table of prices of clothing, accoutrements, equipment, etc., for the United States Marine Corps; also the money allowance for clothing for enlisted men, and the yearly allowance of equipment for the different posts, and will take effect from July 19, and remain in force until further orders.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 12—Capt. E. H. Gheen, charge branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill., in addition to other duties.
 Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, detached course of instruction, Naval War College, to Franklin.
 Lieut. J. H. Davison, detached Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on reporting for relief; to Hartford.
 Lieut. W. H. Chambers, detached from duty in connection with inspection of engineering material at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sept. 20, 1902; to Boston Yard on Sept. 21, 1902, for duty in connection with fitting out of Newark.
 Lieut. J. M. Poyer, detached Kearsage, to Naval Academy.
 Lieut. W. Evans, detached charge of Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, and Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill., on reporting of relief; to Hartford.
 Mid. R. Henderson, detached Olympia, to Indiana.
 Mid. R. Wainwright, detached Massachusetts; to Indiana.
 Mid. O. H. Oakley, detached Kearsage; to Indiana.
 Nav. Constr. H. L. Ferguson, commissioned from July 1, 1902, with rank of Lieutenant.
 Asst. Nav. Constr. D. H. Cox, resignation accepted to take effect Jan. 1, 1903.
 Prof. Math. F. B. Little, detached Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., etc.; to Naval Academy.
 Prof. Math. W. S. Eichelberger, detached Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., etc.; to Naval Academy.
 Med. Dir. W. G. Farwell, to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in connection with recruiting, in addition to present duties.
 Surg. C. Biddle, detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; report to Lieut. Comdr.

Quimby, at York, Pa., for duty in connection with recruiting.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. D. Brownell, detached Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; to Panther, for duty with Marine Battalion.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. B. Dennis, detached Hartford on reporting of relief; to Brooklyn.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Williams, detached from treatment at Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., to duty with Torpedo Boat Flotilla, U. S. T. B. Decatur.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne, detached Brooklyn on reporting of relief; to Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson, detached duty with torpedo boat flotilla, U. S. T. B. Decatur upon reporting of relief; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Hoyt, detached Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., on reporting of relief; to Naval Academy.

Act. Gun. T. P. Clark, detached Minneapolis, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to duty connection fitting out Maine, and to duty on board when commissioned.

Carp. G. J. Shaw, detached from duty under superintending constructor at Newport News, Va.; to Norfolk Yard for duty in construction and repair department in connection artificer school.

Sailmaker G. C. Boerum (retired), detached naval recruiting office, Worcester, Mass., and resume duties at Boston Yard.

Nav. Constr. J. D. Beuret, commissioned from July 1, 1902, with rank of Lieutenant.

SEPT. 13—Lieut. D. V. H. Allen, detached Minneapolis, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Topeka.

Mid. A. M. Thackara, Jr., resignation as midshipman, tendered June 15, 1902, accepted.

Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, detached Naval Academy, Sept. 20, 1902; to Hartford.

Paym. Insp. W. W. Barry (retired), detached on reporting of relief, Oct. 1, from duty as paymaster of navy yard, Boston; to duty as general storekeeper of that yard.

Paym. H. E. Sullivan, detached from duty as general storekeeper, navy yard, on reporting of relief, Oct. 1, 1902; to duty as paymaster of yard.

Chap. W. T. Helms, detached Kearsage on reporting of relief, Oct. 1, 1902; to Columbia.

Chap. W. G. Isaacs, detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Kearsage.

Prof. Math. E. K. Rawson, order of Sept. 19 modified; report to superintendent of Naval Academy for such duty as he may assign.

Prof. Math. T. J. See, detached Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., on Sept. 20, 1902; to Naval Academy.

Prof. Math. M. Updegraff, detached Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1902; to Naval Academy.

Act. Bttn. Edw. Allen, appointed from Sept. 13, 1902.

Chief, Carp. J. S. Waltemeyer, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty connection with fitting out Texas, and on board when commissioned.

Chief Carp. M. F. Roberts, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty connection with fitting out Newark, and on board that vessel when commissioned.

Carp. O. Barth, detached Navy Yard, New York; to duty connection with fitting out Raleigh, and on board that vessel when commissioned.

Carp. F. Johnson, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; to supply, thence to Chicago.

Act. War. Mach. B. Heggenhaugen, detached from duty connection with fitting out Raleigh, and on board that vessel when commissioned.

Paym. Clk. Jos. Bergen, appointed Sept. 12, 1902, on nomination of Paym. E. D. Ryan, for duty at Guam, I. I.

Paym. Clk. I. T. Van Patten, appointed Sept. 13, 1902, on nomination of Pay Inspector J. A. Ring, for duty at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEPT. 14—SUNDAY.

SEPT. 15—Comdr. T. C. McLean, detached from command of Cincinnati on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. N. E. Mason, detached course of instruction at Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; to command of Cincinnati sailing from New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

Surg. J. W. Ross (retired), detached Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden, detached Lancaster; to Topeka.

Pharm. R. Waggener, detached Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Paym. Clk. L. D. Smith, resignation from appointment for duty on board Adams accepted.

Paym. Clk. L. D. Smith, appointed for duty on board Wisconsin, on nomination of Pay Inspector J. E. Cann.

Chief Carp. J. W. Burnham, detached Chicago; to home via Buffalo.

Lieut. J. H. Morris, committed suicide on board Olympia, Sept. 15.

Cable from Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Asiatic Station, Vladivostok, Sept. 12, 1902.

Surg. J. E. Gardiner, to Yokohama Hospital.

Paym. Clk. Paul Boteler, detached Naval Hospital, Yokohama; to Wilmington.

SEPT. 16—Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, Lieut. Oscar W. Koester and Lieut. John S. Doddridge, detached "San Francisco"; to home and wait orders.

Ensign Edward Woods, detached "Brooklyn"; to "Mayflower".

Ensign Frank O. Branch, detached "Alabama"; to home, and granted sick leave for three months.

Ensign Edward B. Fenner and War. Mach. Arthur Cottrell, detached "San Francisco"; to home and wait orders.

SEPT. 17—Lieut. Cleland Davis, detached Bureau of Ordnance; proceed home, and sick leave granted for two months.

Chief Bttn. Dominick Glynn, detached Oregon, to Pensacola.

Bttn. Patrick J. Kane, detached U. S. R. S. Columbia; to Oregon.

Act. Bttn. Edward Allen, to U. S. S. Wompatuck.

SEPT. 18—Rear Admiral W. A. Winslow, retired from Sept. 16, 1902, section 1443 revised statutes, and section 11 N. F. Act.

Pay Inspector W. W. Galt, orders of July 24, 1902, modified; report to commander-in-chief, Asiatic Station, for duty on board Kentucky.

Paym. L. Hunt, upon reporting of relief, is detached from Kentucky, and report to commander-in-chief, Asiatic Station for such duty as he may assign.

Paym. J. Irwin, Jr., upon reporting of relief Oct. 1, detached Essex; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. C. S. Baker, to Essex Oct. 1.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 11—Capt. R. H. Dunlap and 1st Lieut. N. G. Burdon, ordered to report to Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Garrett, U. S. N., at navy yard, Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, for duty as members of G. C. M.

1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, orders of Sept. 9 revoked; will report immediately at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.

2d Lieut. E. T. Fryer, proceed immediately to New York for duty with a company or marines ordered to Isthmus of Panama.

2d Lieut. F. F. Roberts, proceed immediately to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty with a company of marines ordered to Isthmus of Panama.

Capt. M. J. Shaw, proceed immediately to League Island, Pa., and Capt. Dion Williams, proceed immediately to New York, each for temporary duty to command a company of a battalion of marines detailed for duty on the Isthmus of Panama.

1st Lieut. F. E. Evans and J. T. Bootes, report Sept. 12 to Capt. J. M. Miller, U. S. N., president of G. C. M., for duty as members, at navy yard, New York.

Capt. B. H. Fuller, leave extended 7 days.

2d Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley, Harvey C. Egan and Thomas C. Turner, having been commissioned 2d Lieutenants and taken the oath of office, ordered to procure the necessary uniform as soon as possible and report to major general commandant, for further orders.

Orders issued for the assembling of a battalion of marines at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty on the Isthmus of Panama. The battalion will be organized as follows:

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, commanding; Major George Barnett, second in command; Capt. W. B. Lemly, quartermaster, 1st Lieut. J. W. Broatch, adjutant; P. A. Surg. C. D. Brownell, surgeon. Company A, Capt. Dion Williams, 1st Lieut. A. S. Williams, and 2d Lieut. E. T. Fryer. Company B, Capt. M. J. Shaw, 1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, and 2d Lieut. D. W. Blake. Company C, Capt. D. D. Porter, 1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, and 2d Lieut. F. F. Roberts. Company D, Capt. A. T. Marx, 1st Lieut. L. B. Purcell, and 2d Lieut. P. M. Bixey.

SEPT. 12—Major George Barnett, detached from recruiting service, and will report on Sept. 13 at navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty with a battalion which has been ordered to the U. S. S. Panther, for duty on Isthmus of Panama; also, report to Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, commanding battalion.

Lieut. J. W. Boatch, report on Sept. 13 to C. O., Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., for temporary duty as adjutant of battalion of marines now being organized there.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, proceed to navy yard, League Island, Pa., and report on Sept. 13 for temporary duty as commanding officer of the battalion of marines to be organized at that station for duty on the Isthmus of Panama. When the U. S. S. Panther is ready to receive the battalion, report to the commanding officer of that vessel, and upon arrival at Colon, report to the senior naval officer present.

SEPT. 13—1st Lieut. J. W. Broatch, relieved from duty as member of G. C. M., at navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Capt. D. D. Porter, take charge of a company of marines consisting of 1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, 2d Lieut. F. F. Roberts, and 4d enlisted men, proceed to League Island, Pa., Sept. 14, and report to commandant of navy yard for temporary duty with battalion of marines being organized for duty on the Isthmus of Panama.

SEPT. 15—1st Lieut. W. G. Sewell, leave granted by commandant of navy yard, Boston, Mass., extended 7 days.

Capt. S. D. Butler, leave extended 5 days.

1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, proceed to New York, thence to Colon and, upon arrival, report to senior naval officer present for duty with marine battalion. Report to Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, also.

SEPT. 16—1st Lieut. Logan Poland, proceed to Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, for consultation with the quartermaster relative to canteen for officers' quarters. This duty completed, return to station.

Major H. C. Haines, proceed to Washington, D. C., and report on Sept. 17 to the commandant, Marine Corps, for duty connected with the general board. When no longer required, return.

Major C. L. McCauley, asst. Q. M., proceed to Boston, Mass., on duty in connection with proposed plumbing system at Marine Barracks there. Upon completion of this duty, proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and Newport, R. I., and inspect public buildings and other property pertaining to quartermaster's department at those stations. Duty completed, return and report.

OIL AS FUEL.

Lieut. Ward P. Winchell, U. S. N., who was assigned to the merchant ship Mariposa to investigate the oil fuel system in use on that vessel, has submitted a report to the Navy Department covering his observations during a cruise from San Francisco to the Society Islands and return, a total distance of nearly 7,000 miles. Lieutenant Winchell states that the Mariposa's gross displacement was 3,160 tons and her average horse power with oil was about 2,481, giving a daily average speed of 354 knots, a mean speed of 13.58 knots per hour on an oil consumption of 276 barrels of oil a day. The weight of the oil fuel required to produce these results was 50 per cent. less than would be required with coal. One important advantage in the use of oil was that it permitted a reduction of the engine room force from 36 men to 20. Only 12 of the Mariposa's 18 furnaces were used, in each of which crude oil was used with two burners by means of an air compressor capable of supplying 1,000 cubic feet of air per minute at 30 pounds pressure. Lieutenant Winchell points out, however, that, while the use of oil fuel permits of a reduction of the engine room force, this force must consist of men of higher intelligence, stronger nerve and better mechanical ability than the ordinary. The air pressure used in atomizing the oil must be evenly maintained, the oil itself must be kept at a regular temperature, the burners must be carefully watched to prevent clogging, and these duties require that the men employed in the engine room shall be above the average in alertness and efficiency. As to the economic factor in the problem, Lieutenant Winchell's report is non-committal. The question as to the relative cost of coal and oil as fuel for naval purposes is still undetermined. As noted in these columns last week, the experiments recently instituted by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, have shown that oil can be used both easily and safely, but not economically. The experiments have not yet been completed, but the likelihood of installing crude oil as fuel in naval vessels is, unfortunately, extremely small.

The report of Lieutenant Winchell is an exceedingly interesting one, and contains information of great value to the shipping and naval world. Its value lies in the fact that it contains positive information in regard to the evaporative efficiency of the boilers, and shows wherein the installation of the Mariposa differs from that of other vessels. Special precautions were taken in ventilating the oil-fuel tanks, and the company used every safeguard possible to free these compartments of fumes and explosive gases. Only one day's supply of coal was taken on board the ship as a safeguard for reaching port in case there was a complete breakdown of the oil-fuel installation. This shows how confident the managers of the Oceanic Steamship Company were that successful results could be secured. There were checks and counter checks placed upon the oil consumption, since the reserve supply of oil was not very great. The engineering officers at the Navy Department are interested in the fact that a careful inspection failed to show any bad effect of the flame upon any part of the boiler. After reaching Tahiti, after the run of 3,438 miles, the tubes were swept by scrapers, and all the refuse collected barely filled two ash buckets, and some of this stuff came from the coal which had been used on one of the preliminary trials. The principal difficulties encountered were in the regulation of a supply of oil to the heaters by the pumps, and this caused the variation of the temperature of the heated oil, thus influencing the flow through the burners. Some difficulty was found from the choking of the strainers by foreign matter and impurities in the oil. The simple installation of duplicate strainers on the next trip will obviate this difficulty.

The speed secured on the return trip was much higher than that attained on the trip to Tahiti. This was due to the fact that the firemen became better accustomed to manipulating the burners. It affords substantial evidence of the fact that the work of operating the burners will become easier, rather than be more difficult, on trips of great length. The voyage from San Francisco to Tahiti was made in 262 hours, the return voyage in 260 hours.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 16, 1902.

The new superintendent's residence, recently erected on Upshur Row, was the scene Thursday night of a nicely appointed dinner given by Comdr. Richard Wainwright in honor of Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, who will be Commander Wainwright's successor in the superintendency of the Naval Academy. Among others present were Prof. and Mrs. O. G. Dodge, Surgeon and Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, Lieut. H. J. Ziegemeier and Mrs. Ziegemeier, Miss Kelton, of Washington, Miss Wainwright, and Midshipman Colby F. Dodge.

The torpedo-boat destroyers Worden, built by the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point, and the Bainbridge, built by the Neffle and Levy Company, of Philadelphia, successfully completed their standardization speed trial tests over the Barren Island course, Chesapeake Bay, on Thursday afternoon. The contract requirements were that the boats should develop an average speed of 28 knots for two consecutive hours' running. The Worden made the high speed of 29.86 knots, while the Bainbridge averaged 28.72. During the first leg of the run the Worden developed 30.50 knots, which is the greatest speed made by any torpedo-boat destroyer now afloat. General Manager Wilson, of the Maryland Steel Company, expressed himself as delighted at the work of the Baltimore boat. On Friday the Worden ran the endurance test over the same course, and was successful. The Government requirement in this case was that she should make 27 knots. The Worden made 27.50. Both boats will now be finally fitted up for their acceptance by the Government, for on a previous occasion the Bainbridge successfully ran the endurance test.

The Naval Academy band, under the leadership of Prof. Chas. A. Zimmerman, began the morning and afternoon concerts at the bandstand on Monday, Sept. 15.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Sept. 10, 1902.

With the return of the 24th Infantry from Manila, headquarters, band and four companies are stationed at Fort Harrison, Mont., four companies at Fort Missoula, Mont., and four companies at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. The regiment has settled down for a good rest after three years of hard but brilliant work in the Philippines. During that period it had to fight insurgents, mosquitoes and disease.

Gen. and Mrs. Chambers McKibbin were guests of honor on Friday evening at a handsomely appointed dinner party given by Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson. The large table was beautifully decorated for the occasion, covers being laid for ten. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln and Lieut. and Mrs. G. V. Packer.

Major and Mrs. John C. Dent, accompanied by their two daughters, leave this week for a three months' stay in Chicago. Major and Mrs. Dent will be the guests of Mrs. Dent's parents, General and Mrs. Wheaton.

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Capt. H. B. Nelson, and her small daughter returned Saturday, Aug. 30, from a short visit to Butte, Mont.

Capt. J. A. Moss, Capt. G. H. McMaster, Capt. W. B. Cochran, Lieut. C. E. Hay, Jr., Lieut. T. H. Brereton, Capt. H. B. Nelson, Lieut. W. C. Sweeney and Lieut. J. D. Taylor, Jr., formed a jolly party last week and attended a dance at Butte, Mont.

Mrs. Charles E. Hay, who has accompanied her son, Lieutenant Hay, to the garrison, has returned to her home in the East. Lieutenant Hay accompanied her as far as Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., and her two sons are expected in the garrison the latter part of the week.

The ladies of the garrison have decided on Thursday as their day at home.

Capt. James A. Moss returned Monday, Sept. 1, from a short visit to Fort Missoula, Lieut. and Mrs. Packer leave the latter part of the week for Fort Missoula, where Lieutenant Packer goes to be battalion quartermaster and commissary.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were entertained at a military euche party on Thursday evening, Sept. 4, by Mr. and Mrs. Hawks, of Helena. Those present were: Colonel and Mrs. McKibbin, Miss McKibbin, Capt. I. C. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Keene, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford and Lieut. and Mrs. Packer.

The home of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Gose, of Fort Missoula, has been saddened by the death of their small son, who died Thursday, Aug. 28. Capt. and Mrs. Gose left during the week for the East.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks and their small daughter returned Monday, Sept. 8, from a short visit to Butte. Lieut. R. B. Calvert, of Fort Missoula, has gone to Illinois on a visit.

Capt. H. W. Hovey, of Fort Missoula, left Thursday, Sept. 4, for Northfield, Conn., where he goes on a college detail.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14, 1902.

The cool weather has caused the 6th Infantry band to change its concert hour from 7:30 o'clock in the evening to 4:30 o'clock, as the residents of Leavenworth have found the evenings too cool to drive to the fort after dark.

The contracts for materials for the erection of the new 6th Infantry barracks have been awarded, and Leavenworth firms were in all cases the successful bidders.

Capt. G. W. Van Deusen has returned from Chicago. Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and children, and Mrs. Fendrick will return this week from Glenwood Springs, Colo., where they have spent the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Atkinson entertained a few friends with a hop supper Friday evening.

Lieut. J. W. Beecham will arrive shortly from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to visit friends. Mrs. C. A. Flagler left for the East last week.

The engagement of Miss Mary Hetherington, of Atchison, Kas., and Lieut. Jerome Gray Pillow, 14th Cav., is announced. Miss Hetherington has visited the post a number of times and Lieutenant Pillow, when stationed here, was very popular in the garrison and city circles.

Ralph Reddick, a private of Co. L, 6th Inf., who deserted on Aug. 6, was brought back Sunday, having been captured by the civil authorities at his home near Pleasanton, Kas.

When the 27 student officers for the general Service and staff college from Manila arrive this week all of the 96 student officers except three will be in attendance.

Most of the students and bachelor officers are taking their meals at the officers' club, and it is overcrowded.

When all the troops return from Fort Riley and the student officers arrive it will be impossible to accommodate all. There is an urgent need for a large clubhouse, and it probably will be among the next set of new buildings.

Col. Jacob A. Augur will leave soon to join his new command at Fort Robinson, Neb. Colonel Augur has been in command of Fort Leavenworth twice.

Mrs. Grimes left Saturday for Fort Thomas, Ky., in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her father, Colonel Bennett.

Miss Mary McClaughry and her guest, Miss Walton, of Des Moines, Ia., were in Kansas City last week. Miss Walton returned to her home Friday.

The five ringleaders in the big convict meeting at the new Federal prison site on Nov. 7, 1901, were taken Saturday afternoon to the United States Court in the Federal building, where Judge Hook appointed counsel to defend them in their trial.

The disappearance of Cornelius Stevens, the Fort Leavenworth mail carrier, still remains a mystery. Stevens was very popular among the patrons of the post-office.

Col. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf., assumed command immediately upon his arrival here, succeeding Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., who became commander upon the promotion of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who has been appointed commandant of the General Service and Staff College, has sent word to the War Department that he will not arrive at Fort Leavenworth before January. He will succeed Colonel Miner as commander of the post upon his arrival.

The tents in the Infantry camp will be kept up, so that they can be occupied when the regiment returns, about the middle of October.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 11, 1902.

A beautiful luncheon was given recently by Mrs. Nye to eight ladies of the garrison. The table was ablaze with sweet peas of many colors. Mrs. Nye's guests were Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Chute, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Rawolle. Later Mrs. Dyer also gave a delightful luncheon to several of her friends. The table decorations were green and white, the flowers being white clematis. The guests were Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Tutherly, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Trotter.

Mrs. Goodman has departed for her home in Philadelphia, after several pleasant weeks here as the guest of Major and Mrs. Abercrombie.

Mrs. Chute spent several days with Gen. and Mrs. Randall before leaving for St. Louis.

Vancouver Barracks has been covered with a dense cloud of smoke this week due to the forest fires raging on the north and east side of the garrison, which several times threatened the safety of the post, but by hard work Colonel Goodale managed to keep the fire out of the fine timber at the back of the reservation. Several small fires were started in the dry grass inside the post by carelessness in throwing lighted matches around, but no damage was done.

On Sunday Chaplain Easterbrook held his last service at the post hall, before leaving for the Philippines. In place of the sermon a sacred concert was given, under the management of Mrs. K. Hart, and at its close the chaplain in a few words said farewell to the regiment and the people of Vancouver.

On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Goodale gave a delightful informal dance at their home to a number of the young people of the garrison.

A very pretty luncheon was given by Mrs. Tutherly Wednesday afternoon to Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Dougherty, Mrs. Chute, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Black and Mrs. Johnson. The decorations were lavender and white asters.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, with their son, left Thursday afternoon for the Presidio, where Colonel Lockwood will start for the Philippines, while Mrs. Lockwood will remain in San Francisco for a month before going East.

Mrs. Rawolle and Mrs. P. W. Lockridge are the guests of Col. and Mrs. F. E. Nye.

Colonel Goodale with his staff, band, eight companies of the 17th Infantry and the 26th Battery, Field Art., took part in the parade given by the Elks, who are holding a carnival in Portland. The procession was reviewed by General Randall, accompanied by his staff, from the Hotel Portland.

THE FOURTH IN SAMAR.

Calbayog, Samar, P.I., July 5, 1902.

The Fourth of July was duly observed at this station. Cos. G and H, of the 15th, H and L, of the 25th Infantry, the 24th and 36th companies of scouts constituting the garrison. Major F. Taylor, 15th Inf., commanding officer, had called the officers together to consider the observance of the 125th anniversary of Independence. They were all anxious to make it a success, and such it proved to be. The funds were contributed by the officers for prizes to make it attractive. Flags were "busca'd" throughout the town and were mainly donated by the Chinese merchants. The American colors were displayed everywhere, and the Filipino enthusiasts erected several triumphal arches.

The night previous the native band played American airs, including the old stand-bys "Dixie" and "Marching Through Georgia." At dawn our barefooted musicians marched through Calbayog, doing their best to arouse the slumbering patriots. They concluded the morning concert by playing the "Star-Spangled Banner" at reveille while the flag was being hoisted. Then an active day was at hand for the enterprising garrison, the men doing their best at various athletic exercises, the officers being kept busy at recording names of winners, settling disputes, and undoubtedly all got a "square deal."

The following are the winners of the forenoon contests: 100-yard dash—Private Rich, first; Private Cinco, second; Private McAnaney, third. 200-yard dash—Corporal Berron, first; Sergeant Gabler, second; Sergeant Radilla, third. Tug-of-war—L. 26th, defeated G. 15th. Running high jump—Private Rich, first; Private Legate, second; Sergeant Gabler, third. Potato race—Private Hefner, first; Private Morris, second. Running broad jump—Private McKenna, first; Private Cook, second; Sergeant Fleming, third. Sack race—Private Leahy, first; Private Cushman, second. Hurdle race—Sergeant Gable, first; Private Rich, second; Private McKenna, third. Three-legged race—Corporal Samuels and Private Hurley. Horse race for scouts—Sergeant Quino, first; Sergeant Saguna, second. Greased pole—Private Shampahan.

A baseball game between the 15th and 25th Infantry opened the program in the afternoon, resulting in 2 to 1

in favor of the 15th. A vaudeville performance, conducted by Lieut. C. W. Otwell, of the Engineer Corps, was begun at 7:30 in the evening. Private Spring was Dutch comedian; Private Hicky (formerly with Dockstader and West), minstrel; Corporal Berron and Private Rafferty, song and dance artists; Private VanPelt, soloist. An interesting sketch, produced by all the performers, was followed by a lively boxing contest, after which the men retired to their quarters satisfied with the day's work.

After the show a hop was given by the officers at the headquarters mess, the aristocracy of Calbayog being also present. At 12 P.M. the "Star-Spangled Banner" gave the signal to conclude the day's festivities, and the Fourth was a thing of the past.

Special acknowledgment is made to Captain Pick, assistant surgeon, U.S.V., for the perfect arrangements of all the details of the celebration, and as master of ceremonies at the hop; and to Captain Baldwin, 26th Inf., for the successful management of the athletic exercises. G. A. W.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1902.

The coming season promises variety to all interested in athletics. Of first importance is football. The schedule of games announced late last week is as follows: Oct. 4, Tufts; Oct. 11, Trinity; Oct. 18, Harvard; Oct. 25, Williams; Nov. 1, Yale; Nov. 8, Union; Nov. 15, Syracuse; Nov. 29, Navy. The Navy game is to be played at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, all others at West Point.

The announcement of the date of the Army-Navy game, with the request that applications for tickets be sent in early, was made last week. All applications should be addressed to Capt. Richmond P. Davis, football representative of the A.O.A.A.

A polo match between the cadets and the Squadron A team, of New York, is also on the program as an athletic event during the fall. The game is to be played on the first field day at Van Cortlandt Park, N.Y. The date is somewhat uncertain. The use of the flats for rifle practice will prevent the practice of polo until late in the month. Oct. 11 and 18 are mentioned as possible for a selection of dates, but the Harvard football game is to take place on the latter date, that with Trinity on the former. However, this might not of necessity preclude the occurrence of the match on either date.

There is also a fencing tournament in prospect, to be held at West Point. Cadet Quinn Gray, of the first class, is manager of the team, the members of which are: Cadets Strong, Bull, Breckenridge and Scott.

The late order assigning Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus to duty in charge of the Medical Supply Department, of San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. J. D. Hall, ordered to duty in the Philippines, obviates the contemplated change in the Medical Department at the post.

A memorial tablet of green bronze has been placed on the south wall of the Assembly Room in Cullum Hall, next the portrait of General Viele. It bears the following inscription: "Peter Smith Michie, professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, United States Military Academy, 1871-1901. Captain, Corps of Engineers. Brevet Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers, class of 1863. Born March 24, 1839. Died Feb. 16, 1901. Morris Island, siege of Fort Wagner, Olustee, Drury's Bluff, assault of Fort Hamilton, Appomattox campaign."

Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, 5th Inf., and Mrs. Smoke, Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, Mrs. George A. Linn, Mrs. Fredenbhall, L. S. Cushing, St. Paul, Mrs. George M. Cushing and Miss Cushing have been among recent visitors at the post.

The officers of the new detail have been settling in the quarters assigned them and a few changes among the old detail in the matter of quarters have been made.

Mr. D. B. Eddy, of New York, representing the Young Men's Christian Association, addressed the congregation at the morning service at the cadet chapel on Sunday. The regular morning services were conducted by the chaplain. Perseverance in good works was the keynote of a very earnest address. Special prayers were read by the chaplain in commemoration of the death of the late President McKinley, the date being the first anniversary of the sad event.

Gen. and Mrs. McArthur spent a short time at the post on Saturday afternoon. They arrived by water, having made the trip on a yacht on which their son, Cadet MacArthur, and a number of his classmates were their guests for a brief sail during the afternoon.

Brig. Gen. Isaac D. DeRussy and Mrs. DeRussy are among the guests at the hotel.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Girard Sturtevant, received at the post on Sept. 5, was a great shock to her friends here. Captain Sturtevant had just completed a tour of duty at the Academy as an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages, and was at San Francisco, en route to the Philippines, when recalled by Mrs. Sturtevant's death in a hospital at Denver. The remains were brought to West Point on Sunday, Sept. 7. Services were held at 2 P.M., and the interment was made at the post cemetery.

The fall schedule of drills and exercises was adopted with the beginning of the present month. Guard mounting is held daily at 7:15 A.M., on week days, and at 8:15 on Sundays. There is no dress parade on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The detachment of Cavalry is drilled under Capt. G. H. Sands, from 9 until 10 on Saturday morning. The 1st class of cadets is drilled from 11 to 12 each week day morning on the Cavalry plain. Between 4 P.M. and 5:30 every variety of drill is in progress; infantry, artillery practical military engineering, cavalry, etc. Inspection is held at 2 P.M. on Saturday afternoons.

Among Army people recently registered at the hotel have been the following: Mrs. Abraham K. Arnold, Mrs. Nelson B. Sweitzer, Mrs. William R. Hall, Mrs. Benjamin H. Gilman, Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Miss Annie Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Hines, G. W. Helms.

Capt. Johnson Hazood has moved into the quarters recently vacated by Capt. W. C. Rivers. Captain Kelly has not moved.

The foundation for the mausoleum to be erected as a memorial to the late General Butterfield is being dug next to that of General Viele at the post cemetery.

FORT MEADE.

Items from Fort Meade from the Black Hills Press of Sept. 9 include the following:

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the german given by Col. and Mrs. Hayes and daughter Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, at the post hall, pronounce it the most complete and fashionable affair ever witnessed at the post. The german was lead by Captain Whitman. The hall was adorned profusely with flowers, intermingled

with sabres, guidons, flags and countless other decorations that added to the pleasing effect of the costumes worn by the officers and ladies and other guests. Chief Musician Heric had his full orchestra present for the occasion and added materially to the success of the entertainment.

Major C. W. Taylor, in command of Troops I, K and M, left the post Sept. 6 on a fifteen days' practice march through the Hills.

Lieut. H. T. Bull at the polo game Sept. 3 was accidentally struck on the head by one of the players with such force as to throw him from his horse, rendering him unconscious for several moments. He soon recovered and proceeded to finish the game.

Lieut. W. H. Clopton, 13th Cav., and father, Hon. W. H. Clopton, with Miss Emily Clopton, of St. Louis, were visiting in Lead Sept. 4.

Troop C, 13th Cav., left the Yellowstone Park for this post Sept. 1, and are expected to arrive here toward the last of the month.

Capt. C. W. Fenton is rejoicing over the arrival of a young son and heir at his home on Thursday night, Sept. 4. The mother and the little one are both doing well.

Second Lieut. H. A. Meyer, accompanied by his wife and the latter's mother, arrived at this post Sept. 4, from the Yellowstone Park, where the lieutenant's troop, C, has just been relieved from duty. They are now en route to this post.

The following promotions and appointments were made in the band, last week, viz.: Corporals Anderson and Livsey to be sergeants, and Privates McIntire, Crawford and Draper to be corporals.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11, 1902.

Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., is in the city on leave of absence.

Two companies of the 15th Infantry, Capt. Willis Uline in command, left on Wednesday afternoon for the new post at Monterey.

Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., has joined his regiment on Angel Island, but will soon go East on leave of absence.

Lieuts. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf.; Clark R. Elliott, 15th Inf., and Leon L. Roach, 16th Inf., have left the casual detachment camp and will immediately join their companies. Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, is in San Francisco en route to Alaska. Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, 17th Inf., left on the first of the week for his new station at Vancouver Barracks.

Col. J. B. Rawles and Capt. E. A. Millar, Art. Corps, have been inspecting the fortifications at Fort Baker during the past week.

Two more prisoners from Alcatraz Island made an attempt to escape while building roads at Fort Baker near Sausalito.

Capt. W. G. Haan, Art. Corps, has joined his company at the Presidio after an extended leave of absence. Lieut. Bruce Cotton, Art. Corps, has recovered from his recent illness and has joined his company, the 94th Coast Art., at Fort Flagler. Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., is ill in the general hospital.

The two large warehouses at the Presidio dock are nearly completed and the depot quartermaster expects to occupy them by the first of October.

The officers and ladies of the Presidio gave a hop on Tuesday evening, complimentary to Miss Bettison, of Portland, Ore., sister of Lieut. W. R. Bettison.

The following officers reported at headquarters during the past week: Col. W. P. Rogers, 30th Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Duncan, 13th Inf.; Majors Cornelius Gardener, 13th Inf., and Hunter Liggett, 21st Inf.; Chaplain William Colbert, 8th Inf.; Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf.; George F. Baltzell, 27th Inf.; E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf.; Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf.; E. F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; Oscar J. Chedek, 26th Inf.; W. C. Brown, 1st Cav.; Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; E. A. Southall, assistant surgeon, and Hollis C. Clark, retired; Lieuts. John McManus, Art. Corps, W. C. Valentine, 19th Inf.; W. L. Clarke, Signal Corps, Ernest E. Haskell, 29th Inf.; Henry Gibbins, 9th Cav.; C. C. Collins, Medical Dept.; E. L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf.; Leon L. Roach, 16th Inf.; A. J. Macnab, 25th Inf.; Charles P. Faulkner, 8th Inf.; F. G. Knabenshue, 15th Inf.; G. Arthur Hadsell, 30th Inf.; David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav.; James H. Como, 25th Inf.; Harry G. Leckie, 11th Inf.; Sheldon W. Anding, 8th Inf., and W. G. Murchison, 8th Inf.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Sept. 12, 1902.

Col. and Mrs. Haskell returned to the post this last week from a short visit to Cloudcroft, N.M. The friends of Mrs. Haskell are glad to know that she has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

Colonel Garcia, a veteran of the Mexican army, is visiting Consul Mallen at his home in El Paso.

The post school was opened the first of the week and there are quite a number of children in attendance.

Mr. Walter Howe, Jr., son of Major Howe, of the Artillery, accompanied by his wife and children, returned to El Paso recently from a pleasant visit to his parents.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis expects soon to go East on a four months' leave, to visit his home in Ohio.

Misses Nannie and Ray Baird, granddaughters of Dr. Baird, are expected to arrive at the post soon from their home in the mountains of New Mexico, for the purpose of attending the winter term of school in El Paso.

Gen. L. M. Openheimer, late of the Texas Volunteers and well known to many Army officers, was a visitor to El Paso recently from Austin, Tex.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 15, 1902.

Lieut. H. J. Koehler, Master of the Sword at West Point, was in the post last week for several days, looking over the post mess hall and making recommendations relative to its being turned into a gymnasium, with all modern equipments and accessories. This post will be the first, it is understood, to be so equipped.

Chief Musician Marcy B. Darnall, 9th band, Art. Corps, has returned from a leave spent with his family, who are visiting at Weatherford, Okla.

The constructing quartermaster at this post will open bids on Oct. 20 for the installation of individual heating plants in the quarters throughout the post at a cost of about \$125,000, thus cutting off the central steam plant, which has proved very unsatisfactory, as much of the steam has been lost by condensation. The work will not be accomplished this winter. It is evidently the intention of the Q. M. Department to convert the present

plant into an electric light station, as all new buildings are being wired for that system of lighting.

Mrs. Erwin and daughter entertained on Monday evening with a watermelon party. Capt. and Mrs. P. R. Ward entertained on Friday evening at dinner. Those present were Major and Mrs. C. G. Ayres, Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Duff, Capt. and Mrs. P. C. March, and Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Snow.

Miss Erwin, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Erwin, is in St. Louis attending a school for young ladies.

The members of this garrison inaugurated a boycott on the Junction City and Fort Riley Electric Railway as a result of its failure to reduce its fares from ten cents to five cents. A committee of non-commissioned officers of the Cavalry and Artillery post, representing the enlisted men of the garrison, submitted a petition requesting the reduction of the fare, and upon a negative answer being received, the boycott went into effect. The men are all holding together, and, save for civilian traffic, the cars are not patronized.

SOUTH DAKOTA HOT SPRINGS.

Hot Springs, S.D., Sept. 14, 1902.

On Sept. 11 two squadrons of the 10th Cavalry from Fort Robinson, and one squadron of the 13th Cavalry, from Fort Meade, met at this point and went into camp. The families and friends of the officers took advantage of the occasion to assemble at the big summer hotel at the Springs and the town assumed a holiday aspect. Both bands were engaged to play each evening for dancing and also at the famous plunge, where crowds gathered for a swim in the pool, where the temperature is 92 degrees. The manager of the Evans Hotel decorated the hall for a grand ball on Sept. 11, that lasted until after midnight. The 13th Cavalry band rendered a program, under the leadership of Chief Musician Heric, every piece of which was encored. Many visitors inspected the camps and showed great interest in the soldiers.

The most interesting event was a polo game between the teams of the 10th and the 13th; both commands sent ponies for the match. The 13th Cavalry was represented by Captains Whitman and Hawkins, Lieutenants Clopton and Bristol. The 10th Cavalry players were Captain Cavanaugh, Lieutenants Palmer and Muller, and Veterinary Surgeon McMurdo. Both teams played a spirited game, but the 13th showed better team work and won by a score of 6 to 1 1/4 goals. Captain Hawkins made the best record, with four goals to his credit.

The 10th Cavalry the next day easily defeated the 13th at baseball, by a score of 18 to 0.

Camp was broken on Sept. 14, after a most enjoyable meeting of old friends, and the troops resumed their march, returning by different routes to their stations.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. E. M. Hayes and Miss Hayes, Mesdames Comegys, Hawkins, Whitman, Taylor, Johnson, Hay, Herringshaw, Whitale and Major Taylor; Captains Grierson, Freeman, Johnson, Hay, Hyer; Lieutenants Kennington, Godson, Cornell, Price, Lowe, Sturges, Smith, Herringshaw, Dougherty, Reynolds, Bull and others.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1902.

Mrs. Murray, wife of the commanding officer, sailed on Thursday on the Auguste Victoria for a short trip abroad, accompanied by Mrs. W. B. Wetmore, of Allenhurst, N.J. Mrs. Murray expects to leave for home on Oct. 2.

A son was born to Mrs. Merriman, wife of Lieut. H. M. Merriman, on last Tuesday. He is a good big boy and is doing very nicely.

Hospital Steward Nant K. Maluf has been ordered to Fort McDowell, Cal. Steward Maluf has recently been made a full hospital steward, although he has been acting steward for some time.

The old non-commissioned officers' quarters on the eastern side of the post have now been torn down, improving that part considerably.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, Art. Corps, spent the afternoon here on Monday.

The Fort Totten football team is desirous of arranging games with any of the other posts in the harbor.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1902.

Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., left Fort Keogh, Mont., with a large detachment of recruits Sunday, Sept. 14.

A number of officers' wives visited the 26th's camp at Newark, Ohio. Among the party were Mrs. George Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Nettles, Mrs. F. V. Krug, Mrs. G. H. Estes, Jr., Mrs. Guy L. Edie, Miss Edith Nettles and Miss Katherine King.

Capt. Frank B. Watson, 3d Inf., his wife and little boy, leave for Salem, New Jersey, on a two months' leave. Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, 3d Inf., leaves as soon with recruits for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 13, 1902.

Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, commissary, spent a few days of this week at the Artillery Battalion Camp at Strawberry Valley. He reports all well and enjoying camp life. Col. J. W. Bubb and Capt. C. H. Barth contemplate a visit to the Artillery Camp next week, on a little hunting and fishing trip.

Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., was a visitor to the post on Sunday, and was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn. Lieutenant Potts was stationed here last winter, and his friends were glad to see him again.

Mrs. Joseph M. Califf entertained delightfully at luncheon Saturday. Her guests were Mrs. J. W. Barth, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Hepburn.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. John A. Berry, A.C., to Miss Virginie Breeden daughter of Attorney General Breeden of Salt Lake City. The young couple are well known socially both in the city and in the post.

Capt. C. H. Barth and Dr. J. H. Hepburn went to Ogden Saturday, on recruiting service.

A new arrival in the post Thursday, was a bouncing baby who came to brighten up the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Adna G. Clark, Art. Corps. All are reported as doing well.

Professor Potter of St. Louis, brother-in-law of Lieut. H. B. Farrar, is visiting his interesting family who have been spending the summer with their brother.

Mr. Samuel Boardman of San Francisco, is visiting his brother-in-law Capt. Frank L. Winn.

Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn gave a moonlight picnic up the Canyon Friday night, with a chafing dish supper afterward at their house. A most delightful evening was spent.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM IN CANADA.

The American rifle team was so badly beaten at Sea Girt last year that many skeptics thought they would be unable to hammer themselves into shape to meet the Canadian team on the Ottawa range. Nevertheless they went to work earnestly, especially on the subject of ammunition and bullet, and the result of the practice during the early spring and summer and at the time of the selection of the team, indicated that the experts had been able to produce ammunition which would at least keep them on the targets at the longest ranges.

A team was selected and arrangements made to pay their expenses, and, after a couple of days' practice at Sea Girt, they started for Canada on Wednesday, Sept. 10, going through in a special Pullman car from Sea Girt direct to Ottawa. The team arrived in Ottawa at about 1 o'clock of Sept. 11, practised on the Rock Cliff range a portion of the afternoon of that day and on Friday, the 12th. The match was shot on Saturday, Sept. 13. A condition of wind and light such as the Americans had never encountered presented itself at the opening of the match, a strong east wind, with rain and light and dark clouds passing rapidly.

At the 800-yard range the team obtained a lead of 42 points over the Canadians, but the crack Bisley team of Great Britain, which had swept everything before it, and which had had three weeks' practice on the Rock Cliff range, were a much nearer competitor, although 22 points behind the Americans. This looked as though the Palma trophy might be brought home after all.

During the lunch hour new conditions had arisen entirely. The wind had become much stronger, veering from 2 o'clock to a strong fishtail wind from 6 o'clock. Peculiar currents were observed playing around the ends of the butts, and the shooting of both the leading teams was anything but good, the Bisley team at the close of this stage having overcome the 22 points difference and gained 12 on the Americans. The same conditions prevailed at the 1,000-yard range, but the American team were determined, if possible, at least to hold their own, and the result at this range was that the scores of the British team and the American team were exactly the same, the British winning the match by 12 points. The Canadians were hopelessly in the rear.

The American team went to Canada expecting to contest with the Canadian team and believed that the team was strong enough to give the crack British "eight" (as they did) a close rub. This will necessitate, and it becomes our duty to carry out, the visit of an American team to England next year. We also have a score to settle with the Ulster Rifle Association, as a result of their visit of last year. We believe that we have the men, and, with the new army gun, the weapon and the ammunition to make ourselves felt on the Irish and Bisley ranges.

The question of the ways and means is now the most important, and I shall recommend to the board of directors of the National Rifle Association that we discard entirely the match rifle and shoot with the national arm, making our team strictly a military team; and, having done this, ask the military organizations of the country to raise the funds necessary to send the team abroad. Two of the new national rifles were used by members of the American team, Capt. Frank L. Graham, U.S.A., and Corp. K. K. V. Casey, of the 71st New York. The unanimous conclusion of all is that our Government has under way the perfection of a much superior rifle to the so-called "Krag."

We were most hospitably received by all, not only the members of the Dominion Rifle Association, but also the officers of the Dominion regiments. The Governor General, Lord Minto, made a special effort to assist in the entertainment of the American visitors. The team and the officers, together with the gentlemen accompanying the team, were cared for without expense at the Russell House, and their comfort was looked after in every way they could possibly invent to make the stay pleasant.

The management of the range is most excellent, the scoring and marking are promptly done, and during the entire match, so far as the targets used by the American team were concerned, there was no fault whatever to be found.

We left Canada with the pleasantest impression of Colonel Gibson, president of the association; Colonel Tilton, chairman of the executive committee, and all others connected with the association.

BIRD W. SPENCER, President,
National Rifle Association of America.

In individual shooting during the match two members of the American team made the highest records. They were Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C., who made the highest score, and was awarded the medal offered for this record, and the second best score was that made by Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regt., U.S.A. The scores of the teams follow:

BRITISH TEAM.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	1000 yds.	AGG.
Corpl. Omminsdon.....	64	61	52	177
Color Sergt. Davies.....	66	61	54	181
Corp. Paterson.....	64	57	61	182
Sergt. Ward.....	68	66	46	180
Sergt. Scott.....	64	60	49	173
Sergt. Martin.....	69	61	55	185
Sergt. Fraser.....	69	53	64	186
Sergt. Lawrence.....	64	64	64	192
Totals.....	528	483	448	1,459

AMERICAN TEAM.

Lieut. Holcomb, U.S.M.C.....	70	65	59	194
Capt. Graham, U.S.A.....	72	62	56	190
Priv. Cook, 1st D.C.....	68	55	65	188
Capt. Martin, 4th N.J.....	72	62	59	193
Priv. Parker, 1st Mass. Cadets.....	67	61	53	181
Priv. Hudson, Sig. Corps, N.J.....	63	49	63	175
Corpl. Casey, 71st N.Y.....	70	60	50	171
Priv. Leizear, 6th Penn.....	68	45	51	164
Totals.....	560	449	448	1,457

CANADIAN TEAM.

Capt. Mitchell.....	64	53	47	163
Priv. Scott.....	55	65	42	172
Sergt. McVittie.....	65	55	48	168
Lieut. Gilchrist.....	59	53	55	177
Priv. Armstrong.....	65	53	55	173
Priv. Simpson.....	64	49	51	164
Corpl. Davidson.....	67	50	58	175
Sergt. Skeddons.....	66	55	53	174
Totals.....	563	440	435	1,438

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date of publication.

ARMY asks: What is the interpretation of the phrase "continuous service," as used in the new law which provides that leaves of absence to officers recently from volunteers whose service has been continuous, etc. Also, does this law supersede par. 61, A.R.? Answer: "Continuous" in the usual meaning of that word. It does not supersede par. 61, A.R.

CONSTANT READER—There is not now and never has been such an organization as "B Battery, 3d Coast Artillery." Co. B, of the old 3d Artillery, now 28th Co. Coast Artillery, never served in the Philippines.

J. M. H.—Lewis Scribner & Co., 125 East Twenty-third street, New York city, publish a book on the Philippines. It is entitled, "Opportunities in the Colonies and in Cuba."

W. S. D.—Mr. Crabtree's appointment dates from Sept. 5, not Sept. 7, 1901. Although his appointment and Davidson's date the same day, Crabtree has a much longer term of prior commissioned service, and therefore ranks Davidson.

M. S. S.—All the companies of the 15th U.S. Inf., have arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila. The address of the regiment is Monterey, Cal., where it has been assigned to station.

H. K. L. asks if the Revenue Cutters Algonquin and Tuscarora are both going to Porto Rico. Also what vacancy was 1st Lieut. C. Feagar promoted to the rank of Captain. Answer: The Algonquin will go to the Porto Rico station at an early date. The station of the Tuscarora has not been decided on, 1st Lieut. C. C. Feagar was promoted to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Capt. W. H. Hand.

E. H.—You can try from the ranks for an examination for a commission. It is now unlikely that a third battalion will be formed in the Porto Rico Regiment. The bill providing for the muster of the Porto Rico regiment into the Army did not pass. It is still a provisional regiment.

G. L. S.—As to whether your organization can carry rifles on parade or not, depends upon the laws of the State. Write the adjutant general of your state.

W. C. F.—We published the list of contract dental surgeons in the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 6.

MRS. A. A. T.—The record of Col. John B. Scott which we published was from the Dictionary of the Army, compiled by Adjutant Gen. Chas. K. Gardner, in 1880. We gave all the information in the record.

E. B.—The only vacant appointment to the Naval Academy existing in the State of Alabama at present, is in the 2d district, but a nomination has been made for that also.

F. G.—You will have to write to Adjutant Gen. John Schumacker, 401 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N.Y., as to information as to starting new garrisons in the Army and Navy Union.

CHICAGO—Capt. H. L. Jenkinson was in Co. G, 33d U.S. Volunteers, and was stationed in the Philippines. He is not now an officer of the Army. The 33d regiment was mustered out at San Francisco, Cal., in 1901. Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., as to where the officer was appointed from.

W. G. K.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., stating the facts of the case of the man whose discharge you wish to purchase.

SUBSCRIBER—The address of Lieut. O. H. Dockery, 3d U.S. Inf., is Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

F. A. S.—The 20th Infantry is now scheduled to come home in 1904. The two years' limit has not yet been definitely decided upon.

EX-SOLDIER asks where the headquarters of the National Society, Army of the Philippines is, of which General Hale is president? Answer: At Denver, Colo.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series, Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U.S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publishers, 65 East 59th St. N.Y. City

BORN.

BAHTON—At Youngstown, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d U.S. Cav., a daughter, Harriet.

CARTER—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 4, 1902, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Robert Dexter Carter, 16th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Helen.

CLATKE—At Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 11, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Adna G. Clarke, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

FENTON—At Fort Meade, S. Dak., Sept. 4, 1902, to the wife of Capt. C. W. Fenton, 13th U.S. Cav., a son.

M'NAMARA—Born Sept. 3, at Healdsburg, Cal., to the wife of Lieut. Wallace M'Namara, 27th Inf., U.S.A., a son.

REGAN—A son was born to the wife of Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th Inf., at Washington, D.C., Monday, Sept. 15, 1902.

TOMPKINS—At Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, a girl.

SAVILLE—To the wife of Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf., a son, at Macon, Ga., Sept. 14, 1902, Gordon Philip.

MARRIED.

GOHN—COLT—At Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 14, 1902, Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, U.S.A., to Miss Laura Amelia Colt.

HALL—BAIRD—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, 1902, Thomas Hall to Miss Martha Baird, daughter of Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, Pay Department, U. S. A.

HUSE—PARKER—At Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 17, 1902, Robert S. Huse, to Miss Penelope B. Parker, daughter of Capt. James Parker, formerly Lieutenant Commander U. S. N.

HUTCHINSON—WHEELER—At Denver, Col., Sept. 2, 1902, Harvey Lee Hutchinson to Miss Sallie Austin Wheeler, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. B. Wheeler.

KENNEDY—O'BEIRNE—At New York city, Sept. 16, 1902, John J. Kennedy, formerly Lieutenant 27th Infantry U. S. V., during the Spanish-American War, to Miss Marie Christine O'Beirne.

McBROOM—McKENZIE—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1902, Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th U.S. Inf., to Miss Lillie Louise McKenzie.

MORIARTY—CADMUS—In Putnam, Conn., Sept. 8, 1902, by the Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, Miss Florence Cadmus, of Bayonne, N.J., to Lieut. A. J. Moriarty, U.S. Army, Boston and New York papers please copy.

RICHMOND—FOWLER—At Gainesboro, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1902, Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st U.S. Cav., to Miss Ruby Clay Fowler.

ROCKHILL—McFARLAND—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, Sept. 12, 1902, 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., to Carita Caroline Munroe McFarland, sister of Capt. Munroe McFarland, Adj., 18th Inf.

DIED.

BENHAM—At Arlington, Ore., Aug. 31, 1902, Capt. Robert R. Benham, U. S. A., retired.

BORDEN—At their summer home near Chaumont, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1902, suddenly of apoplexy, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Daniel J. (Mary Louisa Cline) Borden, mother of Major William Cline Borden, Surg., U.S. Army.

DYSON—At St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa., on Sept. 14, Rev. John Dyson, father of Lieutenant C. W. Dyson, U.S.N.

FORNEY—At Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 13, 1902, Gen. John H. Forney, an officer of the Confederate service in

New Regulations for Uniforms.

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the civil war, and a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1882.

GARNETT—Col. John J. Garnett, of Virginia, a well-known officer in the Confederate service during the civil war, died Sept. 12, in New York, by suicide, committed while laboring under temporary insanity, produced by Bright's disease and arterial sclerosis, affecting the cerebral arteries.

HACKETT—At Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 13, 1902, Mary Wells Hackett, widow of William A. Hackett, and mother of the wife of Commr. W. H. Everett, U.S.N.

KING—At West River, Md., Aug. 21, 1902, Miss Virginia King, daughter of the late Asst. Surg. Benjamin King, U.S.A.

LASSITER—Suddenly at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 12, 1902, Miss Virginia Lassiter, sister of Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MULLEN—At Cold Spring, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1902, Mary Mullen, for many years a faithful servant in the family of Capt. Henry Metcalfe.

MORRIS—On board the U.S.S. Olympia, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1902, Lieut. John R. Morris, U.S.N., by shooting himself.

OLIPHANT—At Trenton, N. J., Sept. 14, 1902, Brig. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant, Adjutant General of New Jersey, and a former Naval Cadet who was honorably discharged June 30, 1883.

RAFFERTY—At San Felipe, P.I., Sept. 13, 1902, Col. William A. Rafferty, 6th U.S. Cav., from injuries sustained by a fall.

WALLACE—At Sumter, S.C., Sept. 11, 1902, Col. R. M. Wallace, brother of the late Capt. George Wallace, 7th U.S. Cav.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Life of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, of Machias, Me.," by the Rev. Andrew M. Sherman, published by George W. Sherman, of Lynbrook, N. Y., is a book of over three hundred pages, with some twenty-five half-tone illustrations and several fac-similes of interesting historical documents. It is the biography of one of the most unique and interesting characters of the War of the Revolution. His services as naval commander, as military officer and as privateer contributed in no inconsiderable measure toward the achievement of independence by the American Colonies. Captain O'Brien's subsequent career as business man, as Government official and as private citizen was also more than ordinarily interesting. The Hon. John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, in an introduction to the volume, says of Captain O'Brien's brilliant feat in capturing the *Margaretta* with the American sloop *Unity*, that "it was not merely the personal heroism of a single encounter, but was the first in the series of glorious victories of the Yankee sailor, and O'Brien, full Yankee, though of Irish descent, deserves to rank with our naval heroes. His career, like that of so many a sailor-man, was full of romance. He shared the usual vicissitudes of fortune, was taken prisoner on the sea, subjected to the horrors of the Jersey prison ship, taken to England and incarcerated there, though after a year effecting his escape. He was evidently one of those masterful leaders who in war or peace, in the social or political arena, were always at the front, the recital of whose lives is an education in strenuous citizenship and an incitement to the efficient discharge of the duties of the patriot." Of this interesting career and strong character the Rev. Mr. Sherman has given a most admirable account, well written, and prepared with the utmost regard for accuracy and for completeness, as far as the circumstances of the case would permit.

"Spanish-American War," compiled and printed by Michael Quinlan, U.S.N., now of the Kearsarge, brings together in one volume the much sought and highly appreciated "Squadron Bulletin" which was first

printed, by the present compiler, aboard the New York on June 13, 1898, and issued every morning thereafter in order to curtail the monotony of the blockade off Santiago. To the complete series of this firing-line publication much other matter has been added, such as a history of the destruction of the Maine, the battle of Manila Bay, an abbreviated history of Cuba, the 1st Marine Battalion at Guantanamo, the Colon's log, the flying squadron, and a partisan, but interesting, account of the Schley court of inquiry, giving a part of the testimony. Altogether, this is an odd and interesting volume, most valuable as a preservative of what otherwise might remain the ephemera of an important period of our history, on which every document of contemporary interest may throw a light for the future historian.

A TORPEDO-LAUNCHING APPARATUS.

The Schneider-Canet torpedo-launching apparatus, described by the Scientific American, consists essentially of a tube or barrel, a guiding spoon or bar, and a launching reservoir. The tube proper is formed of a cylinder fixed to the side of the vessel and closed at one end by a gate, or valve, and at the other end by a breechblock. In this tube the spoon is arranged to slide, and is grooved to form guides for the torpedo. This spoon is formed with a cylindrical portion and with a semi-cylindrical portion. The latter portion is formed with openings to permit the passage of the liquid, in order to regulate the pressure as much as possible on the entire surface of the torpedo at the moment of launching. The spoon is operated by means of a hydrostatic ram situated at one side of the tube. When the spoon has been run out, the launching of the torpedo is effected by means of compressed air, contained in a reservoir situated above the tube. The gate being closed and the tube empty, the torpedo is launched in the following manner: The breech is opened, the torpedo introduced, the breech closed, the gate or valve opened, the spoon ejected, the torpedo launched, the spoon returned, the gate or valve closed, the tube is emptied, and the necessary precautions taken to prevent improper operation of the mechanism. The necessary steps preceding the actual launching can be taken beforehand so that the torpedo can be ejected at any given moment or at command.

The principal merits of this system are simplicity of construction, durability, trustworthiness and regularity of launching, and, finally, exact estimation of the time of launching by reason of the operator's precise knowledge of the volume and the pressure of air.

FRENCH RAPID-FIRE ARTILLERY.

Notes on the Construction of Ordnance, No. 82, publishes a translation by Capt. W. W. Gibson, O.D., U.S.A., of an article in the *Revue Militaire Suisse* of April, 1902, on "French Rapid-Fire Artillery: Its Firing Methods, Its Manner of Employment;" also an illustrated article from *Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution*, February and March, 1902, on "Recent Development of Field Artillery Material," by Capt. L. R. Kenyon, R.A. The conclusion of the article on French rapid-fire artillery is as follows:

"This brief summary is sufficient to indicate the great reforms introduced in the French artillery, which has no fear that it will not be able practically to apply all the results that can be deduced from the properties of material giving an extraordinary rapidity of fire: Reduction of the number of pieces of the battery to four. Caissons by the side of the pieces, putting ammunition in great quantities in the hands of the loader. Special apparatus for rapidly graduating two projectiles at once. The shots are fired no longer at the command of the chief of section or even chief of piece in certain firings, it being simply necessary for the layer to indicate 'ready.' Distribution of the firing in principle at all distances. Extensive use of collective pointing. Corrections for regulative fire ordered after a fire by rapid salvos, or, if it is

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a question of a single piece, after firing two shots. Firing at objective with the greatest rapidity possible, producing the result in the minimum time. Introduction of mowing or sweeping fire. The careful preparation of the firing has assumed great importance by reason of the suddenness of the effects of regulated fire. Masked fire has been facilitated by the perfecting of the apparatus for and methods of laying. Finally, the sudden and crushing effects of fire have made the principle of economy of force applicable to artillery. All the batteries ought to be ready to act, but the command to open fire ought to be given only to those that it is necessary to put into action in order to obtain the result. The others are in observation, ready to fire, or in a position of waiting, ready to occupy their firing position and to enter into action."

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Togo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Hong Kong, China, Sept. 10; Doric, Sept. 27; Nippon Maru, Oct. 7; Peru, Oct. 15; Coptic, Oct. 22; American Maru, Oct. 30; City of Peking, Nov. 7; Gaelic, Nov. 15.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe), 12 hours; Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Ventura, Sept. 25; Sierra, Oct. 10; Sonoma, Nov. 6.

From Vancouver, B.C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong, Empress of India, Oct. 6; Tartar, Oct. 20; Athenian, Nov. 17.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Aorangi, Sept. 19; Moano, Oct. 17; Miowera, Nov. 14.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Duke of Fife, Sept. 13; Tacoma, Oct. 2; Glenogle, Oct. 26; Olympia, Nov. 6.

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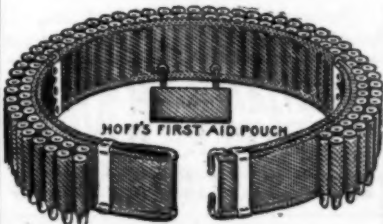
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee ordered to command when relieved in the Philippines.
District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis will assume command on Sept. 30, 1902. Will be divided into 3 departments on Sept. 30, viz. Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, which will be commanded, respectively, by Generals Wade, Baldwin and Sumner.
Dept. of North Philippines.—Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A. in temporary command. Address Manila, P. I.
Dept. of South Philippines.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., in temporary command.
Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Under orders to return from Manila to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, R. C. D. I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washackie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. Dak.
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuaca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	16th. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	17th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	18th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
5th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	24th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.	25th. Manila, P. I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Key West Bks., Fla.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th. Manila, P. I.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Manila, P. I.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.
2d. Ft. Washington, F. I., N. Y.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
3d. Ft. Getty, S. C.	66th. Camp McKinley, H. I.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	67th. Camp McKinley, H. I.
5th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	72d. Ft. Greble, R. I.
10th. Ft. Getty, S. C.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
12th. Ft. Wright, N. Y.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
14th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	78th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S. C.	79th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
18th. Santiago, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
19th. Havana, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.
20th. Santiago, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
21st. Santiago, Cuba.	84th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	86th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	87th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
25th. Manila, P. I.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R. I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P. S., Wash.	89th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
27th. Manila, P. I.	90th. Jackson Bks., Md.
28th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	91st. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
29th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	92d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	93d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
31st. Manila, P. I.	94th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.
32d. Ft. Liscomb, Alaska.	95th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	96th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
34th. Ft. Stevens Ore.	97th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	98th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
36th. Manila, P. I.	99th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.
38th. Ft. Caswell, N. C.	101st. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N. C.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
42d. Ft. Mott, N. J.	105th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
43d. Ft. Terry, N. Y.	106th. Camp Skagway, Alaska.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	108th. Ft. Williams, Me.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	109th. Ft. Greble, R. I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	110th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
49th. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.	113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
52d. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
54th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.	117th. Ft. Getty, S. C.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
56th. San Juan, P. R.	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
59th. San Juan, P. R.	122d. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.
60th. Presidio, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N. H.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	125th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngs-bay, N. Y.
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I and L, Angel Island, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.
14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N. D.
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ty.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. E, F, G, and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

RANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N. Y.; Artillery Corps bands, 1st Fort Getty, S. C.; 2d. Havana, Cuba; 3d. Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

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A RARE BIRD.

British army pets are of necessity limited in number by regulation; otherwise each regiment would be cumbered with a menagerie. But when Tommy Atkins wants a new pet very much he generally finds a way round rules, even if it involves a little cutting of red tape, and he is often assisted by his official superiors, if they are kind-hearted.

A troopship lately put in at Malta for a few hours, and one of the sergeants went on shore to pay a visit to a soldier son who was stationed there. When he returned he carried a small woolly dog under one arm. It was an engaging young thing, but the quartermaster steered his heart and shook his head.

"Official number of dogs already on ship," said he, uncompromisingly.

The sergeant tried pinner, but it availed nothing, so after looking perplexed for a space he re-entered the boat in which he had come off to the ship, and returned to shore. When he came back he carried a bird cage containing a strange-looking creature. It was covered with gray feathers, but it had four legs.

"Can't pass that dog on board ship," said the sentry, and the quartermaster bore out this verdict.

"Dog, sir?" echoed the sergeant, in surprise and disgust. "Can't you tell a Maltese bird of paradise from a dog? And you that up in feathers that perfers consult with ye!"

"Pass on John Smith and one Maltese bird of paradise!" sang out the quartermaster, with a broad grin.

"There isn't any order against taking birds on board as I know on," remarked John Smith, as he came over the side. And his expression of triumph did not fade even when, in the course of a few days, the feathers on the rare bird came off in the wash.—The Youth's Companion.

HISTORY REWRITTEN.

Perry, having won the battle of Lake Erie, had sent out his famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

"Hours?" exclaimed his captains, "we thought they came out seconds." Crestfallen, the commodore attempted to recall the telegram, but failed.—New York Sun.

THE MAIL SHIRT UP TO DATE.

It is interesting to note that the Tailor and Cutter makes the statement that there are some who "always include a coat of mail in their wardrobe," and that "a well known firm in the West End has made during the past few years more than one of these garments for the Duke

of Orleans." The Duke's life is probably not in any danger, but perhaps he considers that, as rightful king of France, he ought to be in peril of assassination, and protects himself as an assertion of right.—London Daily News.

Frank Lee Benedict's novelette, "The Turn of the Wheel," opens the October Smart Set. The story presents a vivid and truthful picture of contemporary social life. Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan) contributes to this number "The Entertainer," a story that deals luminously with a phase of American life. The other short stories of the number are "Esther Kahn," by Arthur Symons, a clever study of temperament; "An Experiment in Veracity," by Stuart F. Patterson, a review of certain motiveless lies; "Three Tablecloths," by Gertrude Lynch, a love story; "An Incarnation of Helen," by James Branch Cabell, the history of a passion, romantic, classical, and yet up to date and decidedly unconventional; "The Virtuosity of Mr. Benjamin," by Fletcher Cowan, a farcical tale; "The Quest of Blecker Van Dorn," by Herbert Hall Winslow, sensational, but justified by the curious psychology on which the action is based; "They That Knew the Law," by Bertrand W. Babcock, a story concerning two rebels against convention and their fate. The October number contains also an article on "The Immoralities of Music," by M. de Dunois; and there are other prose contributions by Douglas Story, Roy Melbourne Chalmers, Emma Wolf and Charles Gordon Rogers. The poems of the number cover an extremely wide range. The excellence of its contents explains the success of this magazine.

A few years ago one of the military chaplains at Gibraltar hit on what he thought was a singularly happy idea for inducing his congregation to subscribe more liberally to the offertories than was their custom. This was that the men, instead of putting their pennies into the bag (or, rather, refraining from doing so), should be permitted to deposit sheets of notepaper stating the amounts that they were willing to have deducted from their weekly pay for the benefit of the Church. The soldiers appeared to be greatly impressed with the idea, and the following Sunday the offertory bags literally overflowed with their notes of hand. The chaplain was most jubilant at the sight, and prior to dismissing the troops openly thanked them for their generosity. When, however, in the privacy of the vestry he examined the harvest shortly afterward, his jubilation somewhat evaporated. This was because practically every paper he unfolded ran as follows: "T. Atkins



Where is the fellow who hasn't said

Zu Zu

Don't miss a snap like this. Everybody is eating these spicy little ginger snaps.

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in the In-er-seal Package.

Say Zu Zu

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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A curious instance of the propagation of sound through the earth was noticed by two French engineers at Kef. On July 22, they happened to be in an excavation in a volcano in the Dyr Mountains, which has been extinct from time immemorial. The altitude of the excavation was about 3,400 feet above the sea level. Suddenly they heard the sounds of heavy cannonading, the reports following at regular intervals. Returning to Kef a day or two later on, they read in the papers that in

the course of some naval maneuvers the French fleet, on the day and at the hour at which they had heard the reports, had been engaged in bombarding Bizerta. The sound, therefore, must have been transmitted through the earth from Bizerta to Dyr, a distance of somewhat over a hundred miles.

The Remington Arms Company, of Ilion, N.Y., have recently issued their catalog and revised price list for 1902, showing a large and interesting assortment of shotguns, sporting and match rifles, the Remington-Lee military magazine rifle and carbine, the Remington new model small-bore military rifle, etc.

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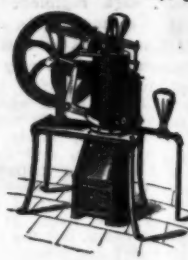


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